



COMMENT OF THE DAY

Action At Last

PIERRE Mendes-France, the French Premier, is not called a Radical for nothing. There are no half measures in anything he does. He sees, probably more clearly than any of his post-war predecessors, that the French Union is disintegrating rapidly under the existing administration—not his administration but a legacy from the days of M. Bidault and M. Schuman, the two previous Foreign Ministers of France. If the French Union is to survive the system has to be changed. Geneva did not produce quite the honourable cease-fire in Indo-China the Free World had hoped for, but for France it was the best possible cease-fire and a breathing space before the future of Indo-China is settled at elections two years hence. Not ten days have passed since Mendes-France returned from Geneva and he has persuaded the diverse political strains in his Cabinet to accept his "New Deal" economic reform plan for France and now a sweeping political reform programme for Tunisia where the situation has been growing more tense every day as a result of fellagha violence. Not a sop to the terrorists, this move. On the contrary, this bustling, energetic political dynamo has warned the terrorists they will be "punished drastically" if they persist with their outrages. More troops are on the way to the protectorate and the new Resident-General is no longer a civilian but a soldier. The same firmness and courage he displayed in his announcement a few weeks ago that conscripts would go to Indo-China if a cease-fire could not be arranged is evident in his week-end decision to give home rule to Tunisia and at the same time strike a decisive blow against terrorism.

MENDES-FRANCE has decided that the passive policies of Bidault are out; that in North Africa the Arabs will get political autonomy and not just in the form of a plati-tudinous statement from Paris, but in a firm, clear offer to the Bey of Tunis at Tunis. Mendes-France has told himself, Tunisia is going to stay in the French Union. It is not going to become another Indo-China. Strike while the iron is hot: give the Tunisians what they want now and they may remain the friends and partners of France. The reform plan still has to pass the test of a vote in the French Assembly which is impossible to predict. Most votes of that Assembly are, but any realistic French politician will realise that unless he gives his Premier the powers to carry out this reform, France is going to have another colonial problem on its hands that may blossom out into the proportions of an Indo-China before very long. The fellaghas are growing stronger every day. Their outrages are becoming more and more violent. France has needed a Premier of the calibre of Mendes-France for many years now; somebody with foresight, courage and initiative. EDC may be doomed as long as he stays Premier but it is not the ball and end-all of a united Western Europe despite the protestations of U.S.A. and Britain. For too long France has tried to follow Anglo-American policy for Europe, often with disastrous results to her own standing and prestige. Government after Government has failed to produce the vital stimulating tonic necessary if a rejuvenated France is to emerge in her true, glorious, as a great power. Mendes-France looks as if he is the man who can do it.

FIVE KILLED IN MOROCCO INCIDENT

Women, Child Trampled To Death In City Gathering

Fez, French Morocco, Aug. 1. Four Moroccan women and a child were trampled to death by crowds here today in demonstrations, following rumours of the return of the exiled Sultan of Morocco.

Three Moroccan men were injured in another demonstration in another part of the town, one seriously by tear-gas grenades.

The ex-Sultan, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, was deposed by the French last summer and sent to Madagascar. With him are three wives and 22 concubines.

Crowds gathered outside the royal palace here this morning when market rumours said the Sultan had returned to Fez.

Police broke up the crowd but people gathered again in other parts of the town. Tonight, in the middle of the Arab quarter, crowds driven back by the police trampled on the women and child.

At the same time in another part of the Arab quarter, the three men were wounded when police used tear-gas grenades to break up a crowd.

Crowds surrounded a police post also in the Arab quarter, but dispersed when the police fired into the air.

In Paris, an official at the French "Moroccan Office" said there was "absolutely no question" of this ex-Sultan returning to his throne.

The rumours were stirred up by extreme Nationalists, he alleged.

MOROCCAN AUTONOMY

Informed sources said it was possible the demonstrations were connected with a drive to force the French authorities to grant local autonomy to Morocco.

Moroccan spokesmen hailed the political gains in Tunisia as a direct result of the months of sporadic terrorism in that French protectorate. The same violence was forecast for the Moroccan campaign.

In the last 24 hours two men and a woman were killed and three persons wounded, a bomb was thrown at a car driven by a European, a railway track was sabotaged and six fires were set.

French officials prepared to answer force with force. They said any captured terrorist would be punished severely.

In Tunis, high-ranking French officials of Tunisia went into conference with Sidi Mohammed al Amin, Bey of Tunis. Reports spread through the protectorate that a Tunisian government would be constituted soon.

NO TERRORISM

For the first time in months no terrorism was reported anywhere in Tunisia, on the day after the Premier M. Mendes-France flew across the Mediterranean to make his offer to the Bey.

Today the Bey summoned Christian Fouchet, French Minister of Tunisian and Moroccan Affairs, and General Pierre Voizard, the French Resident-General. Sources close to the Bey said he was asking M. Fouchet and General Voizard to approve his choice for the presidency in the first autonomous Tunisian government since 1881.

The Arab language newspaper Sabah in Tunis, voice of the "Neo-Destour" or independence party, said: "We consider Mendes-France's discourse to the Bey as 'the dawn' of a new era of harmony in French-Tunisian relations."

The French Resident-General, M. Francis Lacoste, called to Paris last week to confer with Premier Mendes-France on the presidency crisis, was scheduled to return to Rabat this afternoon—Reuters and United Press.

Chinese Open Fire On French Plane

Hanoi, Aug. 1. Chinese Communist border guards opened fire today on a plane carrying American and French journalists covering the evacuation by French Union forces of the Indo-Chinese "own money" on the Chinese frontier, the French High Command announced today.

The two reporters and two photographers were aboard the plane, which "apparently" strayed over Chinese territory, officials said. The number of crew members was not immediately known.

The Chinese gunfire missed the plane and no casualties were reported.

The incident occurred when the Franco-Vietnamese garrison evacuated Mobay, tiny village until now held by the French against the Chinese border. The evacuation took place at 11 noon local time.

Reporters and photographers had flown in to witness the ceremony in which the French flag was lowered from the international bridge linking Mobay to "Red China" and Chinese soldiers were ordered to leave the village.

Official said Chinese planes did it.

Peaceful Co-existence?



A party of Russian students arrived in London last week on an exchange visit with British students. Their first visit was to the Houses of Parliament, and this picture shows a happy get-together with one of a party of Scouts' Boy Scouts also visiting Westminster.—Central Press Photo.

'Depraved Madman' Murdered Kidnapped Boy

Auburn, Maine, Aug. 1. Maine Police today hunted for a "depraved madman" who killed 12-year-old Daniel K. Wood Jr., by beating him to death and dumping his nude body into a river.

The boy had been lured from his home by the murderer.

The condition of the body, found floating in the little Androscoggin River, indicated that the kidnapped boy, missing nine days from his home in nearby Gray, Maine, probably had been the victim of a sex attack, the Auburn police chief, Alton Savage, said.

"Only a depraved madman would have killed the boy. It looks pretty much that a sex pervert got him," said Mr. Savage.

When pulled from the slow-moving river yesterday by two fishermen, the body bore evidence that the wrists had been lashed together before the attacker crushed Danny's skull with heavy blows with a bar. A shoelace was still looped around one wrist.

An autopsy showed that the boy had been strangled seven times. His skull was fractured in several places. The medical examiner, Dr. Paul Chevalier, said the boy definitely had been murdered before he was thrown in the water. Dr. Chevalier said the slaying was the most vicious crime he had ever seen.

Mr. Savage said he believed the body had been dumped in the river from one of two bridges which span the little Androscoggin near here. The police began dragging the river bottom below both bridges in hopes of finding the boy's clothing or some other clue.

Mr. Savage said, however, he was working with a "cold trail" because the boy had been dead for some time. "Right now we have nothing to go on—no leads," he said.

Danny, oldest of five children, was identified by his father, Daniel Sr., by an odd haircut given the boy by a neighbour. The boy, who disappeared on July 22 after telephoning his mother that he had a job as a door-to-door salesman, was killed about a week ago, the autopsy showed. His body had been in the water about five days.

Mr. Savage said the police were without a good description of the man who offered the job to Danny. A girl classmate of the boy, apparently the last acquaintance to see him alive, said he waved to her from an old car the day he disappeared. The car was driven by a white-haired man and there were also a young man and woman and two children in the vehicle.

Neighbours also reported that they saw a strange man, looking near the Wood home shortly before Danny disappeared. When Danny last home he was carrying a fishing net. His mother said that to "substitute" later he phoned from "Boston" and asked away from home but said he was "in the city" and that he was certain he had not been away.

Took 42 Days To Cross Atlantic In A Yacht

Cork, Ireland, Aug. 1. Sven Joffe, slightly built 38-year-old American, sauntered off his seven-ton Bermudan cutter "Atea" at Cobh, near here, today and casually told bystanders "I've just crossed the Atlantic single handed."

His first words were: "Where can I have my beard shaved off? And where can I find the Customs?"

Joffe, a former seaman, claimed to have crossed the Atlantic in 42 days and to have survived three storms, one of which he said he was "in" for 24 hours.

Joffe said he had sailed from New York on June 19. The boat was equipped with an auxiliary engine for long journeys.

Joffe will be joined at Cobh by his father, Raphael Joffe, a retired ship's engineer, from Boston, and a group of anti-Communist demonstrators who will sail to Britain on board the "Atea".

NEW AUTHORITY TAKES OVER UK ATOM PLANTS

London, Aug. 1. Sir Winston Churchill's Atomic Energy Authority formally took control of Britain's eight big atom plants today with £53,700,000 to spend streamlining the programme and sharing more nuclear secrets with private industry.

The prime target of the new organisation, whose broad outlines were drafted personally by Sir Winston, will be to start nuclear furnaces turning out electricity for British homes as soon as possible. Best estimate are that Britain's first nuclear-generated power will flow over the grids by the end of 1956.

This power, the experts estimate, will cost about one penny per unit, compared with the present three-fourth penny per unit for clean-generated electricity. Experts with the authority are confident, however, that the cost of nuclear power can be reduced.

But almost as important is the Conservative Government's wish to bring private industry and commercial skill in on the programme.

Salaries of some key nuclear experts have been doubled in the changeover from the government Ministry of Supply to the new Authority in a bid to make salaries in the fledgling nuclear energy programme competitive with what conventional industry offers scientists.

SWEETENING POTIONS

From now on the 20,000 employees of the eight plants Britain has spread from Aldermaston in the South to the Northern tip of Scotland will be paid by the new Authority.

Directors of the new Authority, a public company, have been given sweeping powers to spend money budgeted for the programme as they see fit. The Ministry of Supply, responsible for the development of the nation's most modern weapons, will have to contract with the authority for the production of, for example, atomic guided missiles. Various experts expected to be developed under the new policy of closer pilotless-weapon co-operation with the United States.

The Chairman of the new Atomic Authority is Sir Edwin Plowden, who helped plan Britain's economic comeback under both Sir Winston Churchill and the Socialists. Under his function an eight-member "board of directors" including Sir William Penny, who heads weapons research and development.

Lord Cherwell, Sir Winston's scientific adviser during the war and since, will be regular adviser to the Board.

"DIMPLE"

The authority's first press statement tonight announced that "Dimple", Britain's first heavy water reactor, was now in operation at the atomic energy research establishment at Harwell.

Its nickname comes from the initials of its former title—the "Deuterium Moderated Pile Low Energy".

The authority said that "Dimple" would be an "extremely valuable tool" in the design of future power-producing reactors (atomic piles).—United Press & Reuters.

PARIS GAS EXPLOSION KILLS 5

Paris, Aug. 1. Two firemen who sought to prevent an elderly spinster's suicide rang the doorbell at her gas-filled apartment today and touched off an explosion that killed the fireman, the spinster and two other persons.

The explosion knocked down a four-storey apartment building and injured 14 persons, one critically. Five bodies were recovered from the wreckage of the building and the police said others may be buried in the debris.

Police said Miss Alice Garigue, dependent over the recent death of a sister, turned on the gas in her little second-floor apartment. The house janitor called and called the Fire Department. An emergency squad rushed to the house and two firemen ran up the stairs and apparently rang the doorbell of Miss Garigue's apartment.

The spark caused by the gas's electric circuit touched off the gas. The blast killed the spinster, the two firemen, the janitor and a woman in a nearby apartment.

The owner of a bakery on the ground floor of the apartment, three of his customers and a third fireman were among the injured.

The apartment was on the Quai de la Tourneville, on the left bank of the Seine River near the famous Tour d'Argent restaurant and the Notre Dame Cathedral.—United Press.

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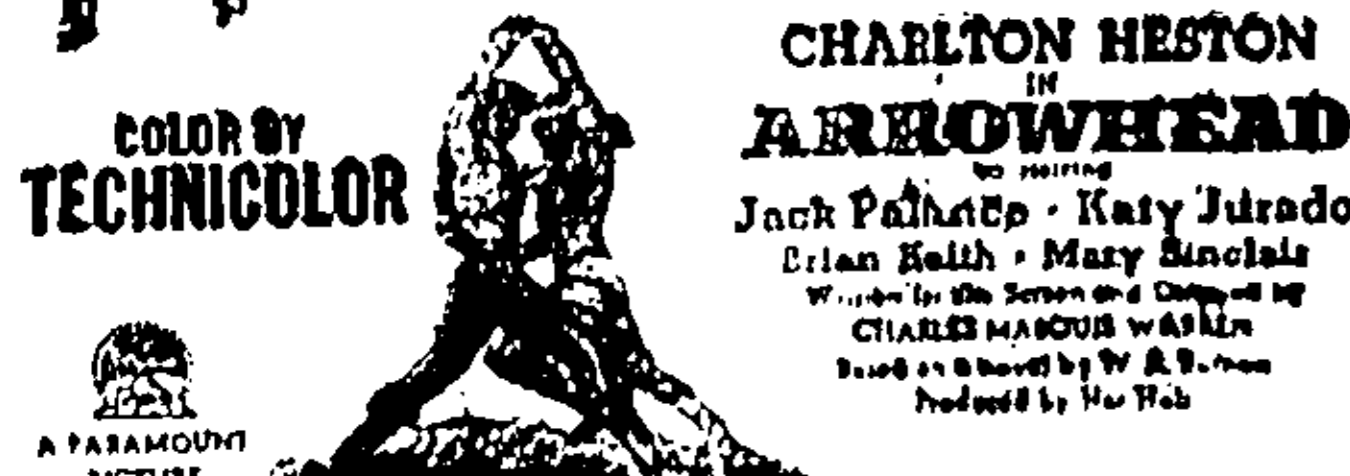
KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 and 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY

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Sweep the Screen with Apache Fury!



Added: Latest British Paramount News

KING'S PRINCESS

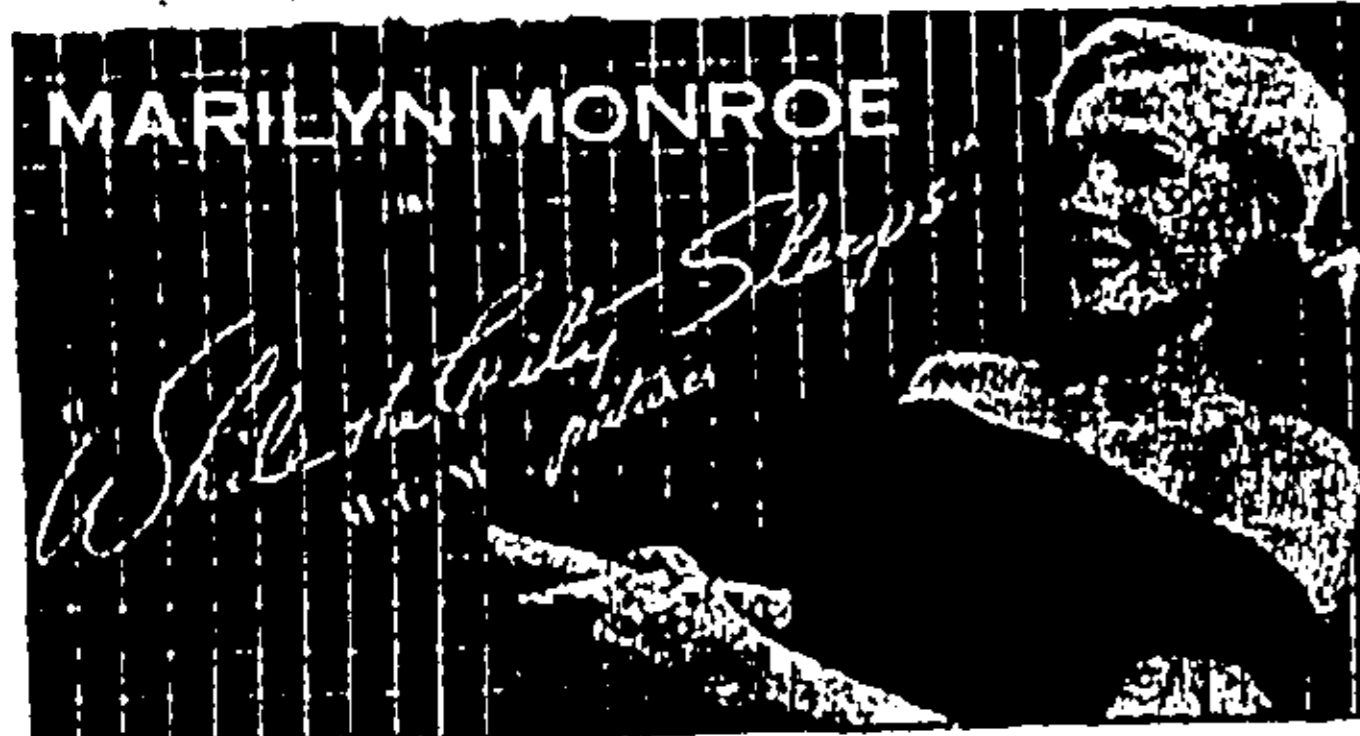
★ NEXT CHANGE ★

SKY COMMANDO

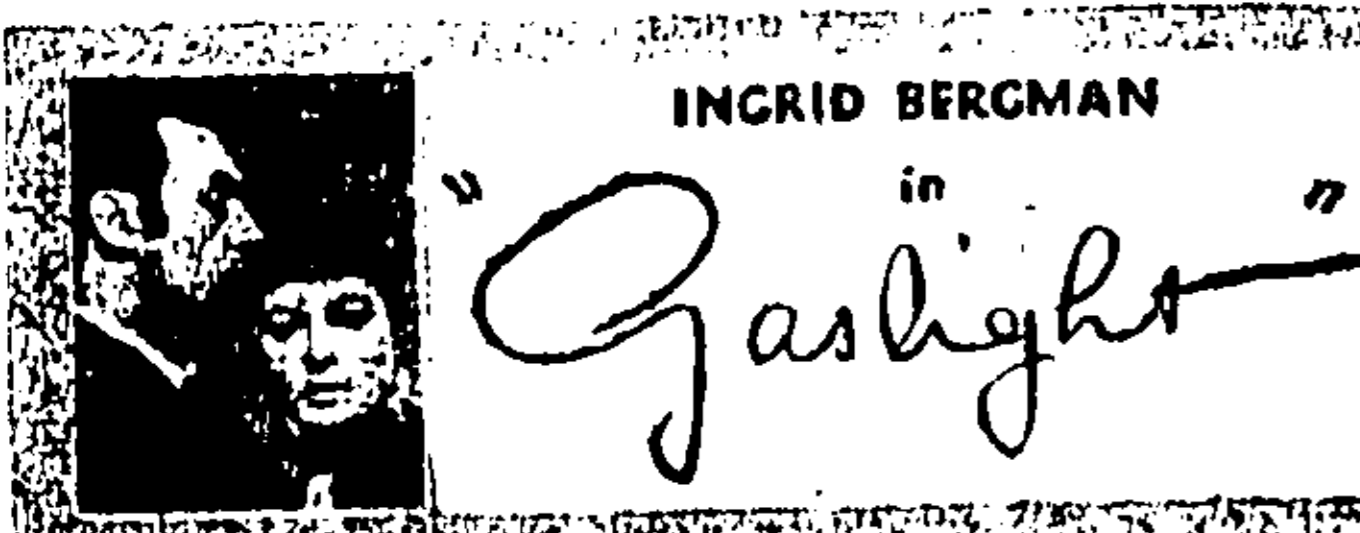
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NO ATOMIC WAR AFTER ALL

New York, Aug. 1.

World War III, if it comes, may not be an atomic war after all.

This reasoning is put forward by some American political and military observers who are convinced that the Communists would do their best to avoid a nuclear fight with the United States.

They theorize that the Soviets and the Chinese Communists would prefer a conventional war in which their great manpower reserve could be used to maximum advantage.

Even though Russia has the A-bomb and the H-bomb, the Soviets are believed to concede American superiority in development and production.

How could an atomic war be avoided? The experts think that the initiative for that kind of warfare would be solely with the Communists. If the Reds proclaimed at the outset that they would not use atomic or hydrogen bombs, it is be-

lieved unlikely that the United States and her allies would be first to drop them. Nuclear weapons might then fall into the category of poison gas, which all military powers possess but won't use. The fear of retaliation is the restraining factor.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT
The Communists would have another argument against use of atomic bombs. They could threaten to drop them on London immediately if the United States dropped them behind the Iron Curtain.

Many Americans, discouraged by the Geneva conference experience, now believe that a third world war is more probable than avoidable.

They are convinced that the best chance of averting it is for the free world to be so well prepared militarily against any form of attack that the Reds would fear to risk an all-out war.

Top Western strategists believe that Asia would be the primary battlefield of a general war because the Communists would rate higher their chances of success there than in Europe. The feeling that war may be unavoidable has brought about serious thinking here on the question of potential allies.

ALLIANCE
American counting heavily and confidently on the Anglo-American alliance. The Communists at Geneva have taken full advantage of differences between the British and the Americans over Asian policy. But few here or in Britain doubt that in case of a major war against international Communism, the bonds of the English-speaking peoples would not be as strong as ever.

India has been a question mark in US planning. But American observers in India have reported recently a hardening of the Indian attitude against Communist encroachment in South Asia. Just where Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru would draw the line against Communism is uncertain, but many feel it would be at the border of Laos and Cambodia. Some believe he would fight to save Burma and Nepal.

As for the remainder of Free Asia, the Chinese Communists, half encircled by out-spoken anti-Communist Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, Formosa and the Republic of Korea. The British would resist any threat to Malaya, Japan and Burma would be expected to fall in line with the non-Communist lineup. Indonesia would be expected to follow India's lead.—United Press.

African Nationalism

Cambridge, Aug. 1.
Lord Hemmingford, British peer and Chairman of the Africa Bureau, said today that African nationalism "should be accepted as natural, welcome as gratifying and respected as irresistible."

"In my opinion, we shall not solve the political problems of Africa until we realize that in every part, the people have the same aspirations," he added.

Lord Hemmingford, who spent 25 years in Africa as Master and later as Rector at Achimota College, Gold Coast, and as Headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda—was speaking at the Liberal Summer School here.

He said there was little, if any, evidence that Africa's "movements" were from Communism. It came from nationalism.

But if anti-British feeling was allowed to become intense, Africans might turn to Communism because it was anti-British.—Reuter.

Anti-Mau Mau Measures

Nairobi, Aug. 1.
Long lines of Kiluyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen queued with their European employers for hours today in a last-minute rush to obtain permits to remain in the city.

This new registration of Kiluyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen is the Government's latest attempt to clear the city of Mau Mau and their supporters.

From midnight of the three tribes who remain in the city, without one of the Government's new passbooks containing details of his age, occupation, employer and residence will be liable to arrest.

And anyone employing any male belonging to these tribes who has been registered as who has been registered as a Mau Mau will be liable to a fine of £500 or six years' imprisonment or both.—Reuter.

Gently, Bentley



Australian star of the BBC, Miss Joy Nichols, who has just arrived back in London after an absence of about a year, photographed with her former partner of "Take It From Here", Dick Bentley, at a reception in London.—Central Press Photo.

Adenauer Will Discuss Otto John Case

Berlin, Aug. 1.

Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, who left Bonn for the Black Forest the day the disappearance of former security chief Otto John was announced, will break his holiday tomorrow to discuss the case with his party leaders.

Allied officials in Berlin are far more concerned at the political consequences of the "John Affairs" than at the possibility that the Soviet bloc has gained vital information.

Head of the West German national intelligence agency, he had a clear knowledge of the extent of West German collaboration with Allied agencies and the personalities involved.

But he lacked the kind of detailed knowledge — of addresses, codes and wave lengths — for instance — which alone could enable the Communists to "blow up" all the Western information sources in their territory.

Allied sources in Berlin say they are worried at three political developments:

1. Campaign of suspicion fostered by ex-Nazis against anti-Nazi identified with the July 1944 plot against Hitler's life.

2. Agitation for a central West German intelligence agency with executive powers on Gestapo and staffed by experts with war time experience of the Soviet Union.

3. Renewal of public suspicion in the United States, Britain and especially France that West Germany might not be a reliable partner in a Western defence system.

OPPOSITE EFFECT
If Dr John's intention was to deal a blow to "resurgent Nazism" as he called it in his first East Berlin broadcast, he achieved exactly the opposite, according to views here.

The very people he would have wanted to expose are now saying "we told you that the man, of July 20, 1944, betrayed Germany and you cannot trust them, not to do it again!" They have added their voices to a chorus of public demands to exclude from responsible government positions "notorious Nazi-phobes, who see a Brown shirt round every corner."

These demands may have a decisive effect on the pending reorganization of West German intelligence agencies.

ANTI-NAZIS
It is well known that many of the intelligence men on the staff of the Defence Commissioner, Herr Thiedor Blank, are proven anti-Nazis.

Allied officials say the handling of the John affair in the Soviet licensed East German press shows clear attempts to foster suspicions of West German reliability in America, Britain and France.

Dr John's apparent defection to the Communists is still the leading topic of discussion in the press and on the radio.

Both Dr Adenauer and his Minister of the Interior, Dr Gerhard Schröder, have been criticised for appearing to take the matter lightly.

Individual politicians and many newspapers have called for a special session of Parliament.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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Dialogue in Mandarin

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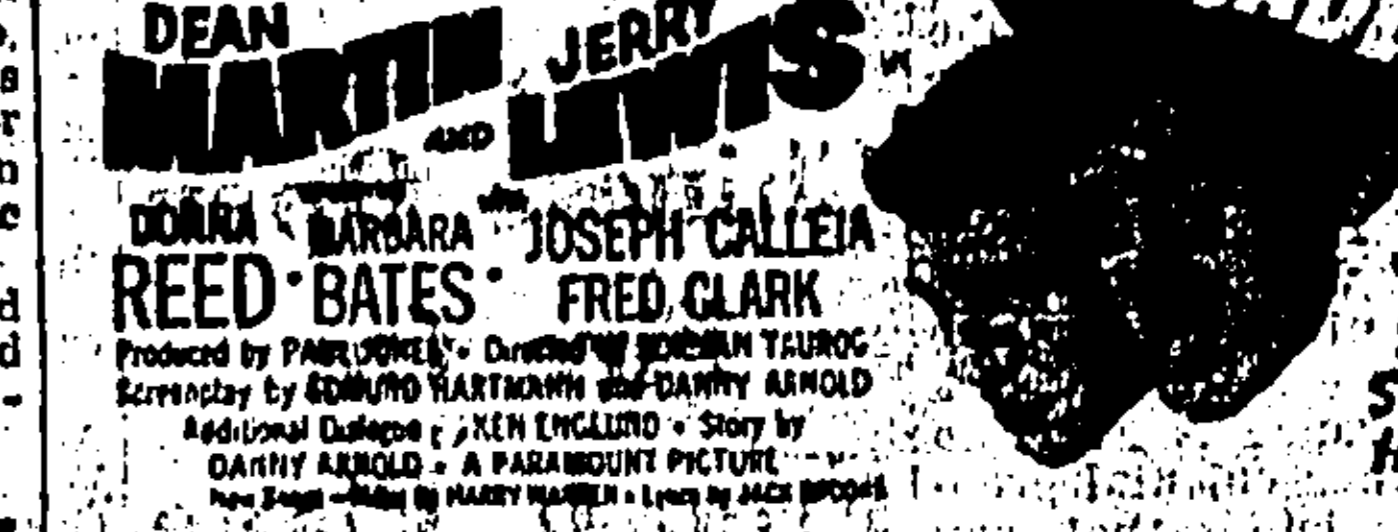


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POP
PHOBIA - WHY THIS SUDEN PASSION FOR OLD RUINS?
MY NEW BOY'S STUDENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
CAN'T SEE IT LASTING LONG
OH YES - THE OLDER I GET THE KEENER HE'LL BECOME
CHINA OPERA
HONGKONG, KOWLOON

DANES PUT Pakistan Appeal For Unity Of Moslem Nations

Karachi, Aug. 1.

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, said today he hoped the settlement of international disputes in the Middle East would enable Moslem countries "to come still closer together and march unitedly forward to a very high place in the community of nations."

In his monthly broadcast to the nation, he said he hoped world attention would now turn to "the imperative urgency of removing the potential threat in the Kashmir dispute."

"So long as this dispute remains unsettled, so long as the armies of India and Pakistan

continue to face each other across the cease-fire line in Kashmir, so long as 4,000,000 people of Kashmir continue to be held down by force of arms, so long must the peace of Asia continue to hang precariously by a slender thread," he said.

The settlement of the Kashmir issue and the Anglo-Indian dispute "is a cause for special rejoicing for all of us in Pakistan."

Mr. Mohammed Ali said he hoped the settlement in India-China would "pave the way for early restoration of security and prosperity in that unhappy war-torn land."

"It is our fervent hope that France would deal with the problems of Morocco and Tunisia with the same far-sightedness as she displayed in reaching a settlement in Indo-China," the Premier said, adding that he was happy to learn that a beginning had been made on the problem.—Reuter.

Liberation Of France Anniversary

St. Malo, Aug. 1.—United States Ambassador to France, Douglas Dillon, participating in ceremonies marking the tenth anniversary of the liberation of France, was today by the deputy of St. Malo that France never forget that the "darkness of the occupation did not lift until the flag of the St. and Strip's drew near."

Guy la Chambre, the Deputy Mayor and Minister for the French Associated States of Indo-China, accompanied Mr. Dillon to the national fort where they rendered homage to the victims of the siege of St. Malo, then to the Chateau du Sillon, where a plaque was placed in honour of the heroism of the allied armies and the French resistance forces.

Mr. Dillon was received earlier by M. la Chambre at the castle of Duthess Anne.—France-Press.

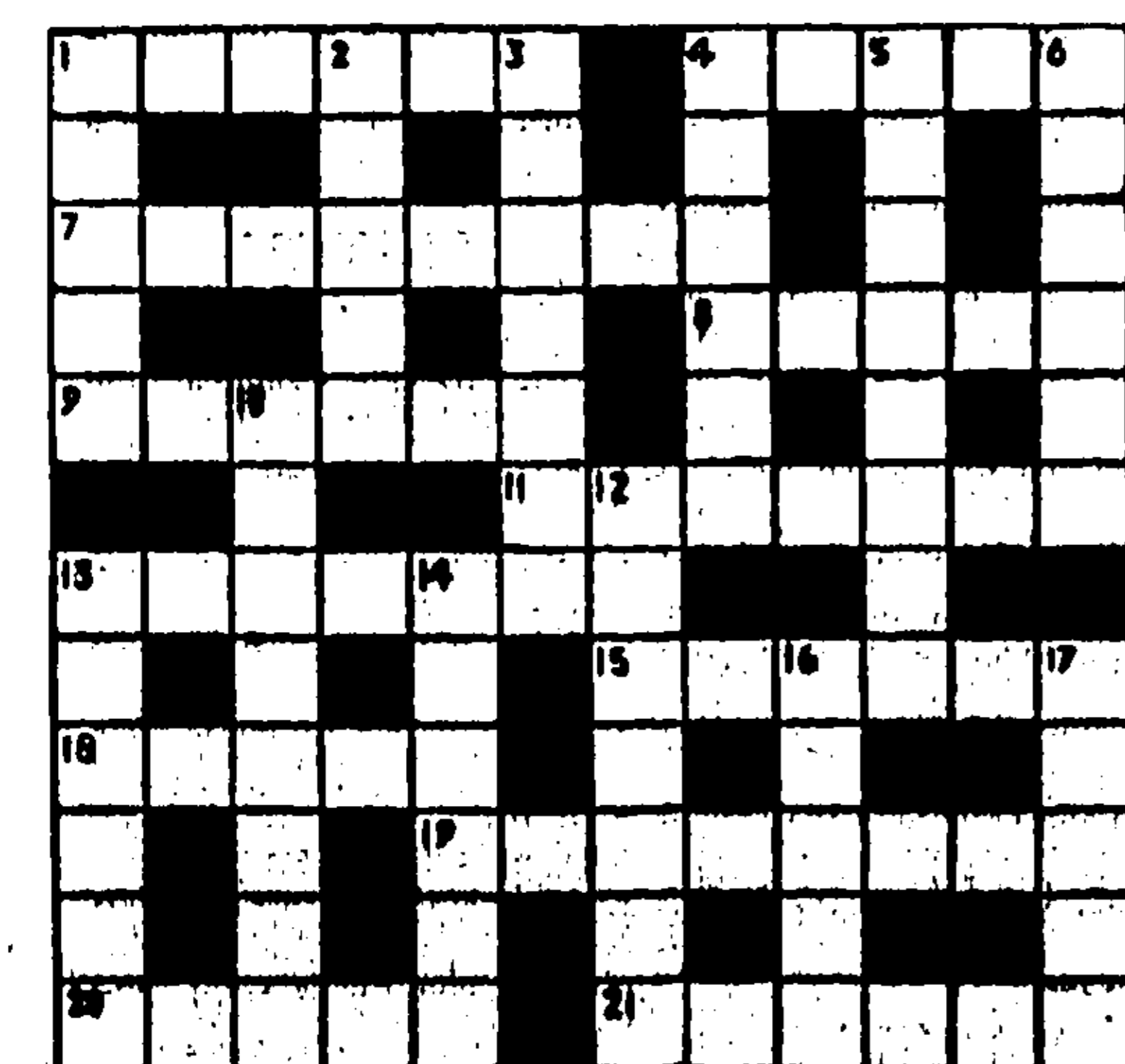
AUSTRIAN LIBERATION

Graz, Aug. 1.—Herr Julius Raab, the Austrian Chancellor, said today the Government would take steps this autumn for the definite liberation of Austria from occupation.

Speaking at the opening of a festival week at Eibswald, in Western Styria, Herr Raab said: "I have already informed the four High Commissioners that the autumn will put into action a new well prepared plan to bring the Austrian question to a definite settlement at last."

"Next year it will be ten years since the occupation of Austria began," he added.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Sleeping-lever on boat (6).
 - 2 Absorbent from food (5).
 - 3 Grange (8).
 - 4 Out line (6).
 - 5 Scarly (6).
 - 6 Murdery (7).
 - 7 Quail (7).
 - 8 Inexpensively (6).
 - 9 Choke (6).
 - 10 Trifling (8).
 - 11 Finished (8).
 - 12 Ditch (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 Lock of hair (5).
 - 2 Beverage (8).
 - 3 Gives in return (7).
 - 4 Enemy (6).
 - 5 Banner (6).
 - 6 Irregular Strip (6).
 - 7 Carry into view (8).
 - 8 Attack (7).
 - 9 Absorbent (6).
 - 10 Struggle (6).
 - 11 Discom (6).
 - 12 Sporting contest (6).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Keep, 2. Advance, 3. Lode, 4. Lash, 5. Account, 6. Dope, 7. Bore, 8. Milling, 9. Rebel, 10. Melior, 11. Medium, 12. Leap, 13. Mute, 14. Similitude, 15. Vied, 16. Nave, 17. North, 18. Note, 19. Down, 20. Ecore, 21. Pledge, 22. Adapt, 23. Degrade, 24. About, 25. Censor, 26. Brain, 27. Ape, 28. Idle, 29. Gape, 30. Humane, 31. Slurp, 32. Valant, 33. Ounce, 34. Idiot, 35. Kuda.

TRADE ON POLITICAL FOOTING

Accusation Made By The Russians

Moscow, Aug. 1.

Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade S. Borisov, said in an interview with Izvestia published today that Denmark had tried to put the question of trade between the Soviet Union and herself on a political footing, by refusing to sell two tankers to USSR.

He added that this question was linked with the fact that Denmark had secret agreements with Western countries.

Referring to the question of two tankers which the Soviet Union had wanted to be included in the list of goods to be supplied by Denmark, Borisov said that the Soviet side had proposed that the two tankers should be included exactly the same as those delivered to the Soviet Union in 1952 and 1953.

Borisov said that the Soviet Union made every effort to give

Denmark satisfaction in the matter of goods to be provided by Russia. These included cereals, oilseed cakes, grain, soy, cotton oil, and silver.

He said that the Soviet Union was also prepared to include in her list of exports to Denmark goods which in the West came under the "strategic" heading.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In these circumstances, the Soviet minister said that it was clear that the Soviet state had every right to expect that Denmark would try and meet the Soviet Union's wishes by including the two tankers which were "not a new item in trade between the two countries." He added that Danish firms had shown interest in building tankers for the Soviet Union, but refused to include them during later negotiations, giving as grounds for the refusal "international events."

M. Borisov asked whether this meant that Denmark was under pressure from the United States. He said that the breaking off of the negotiations would certainly not help trade relations between the two countries.

M. Borisov said if Denmark agreed to deliver the two tankers, the Soviet side was ready to resume negotiations. An agreement would then be signed immediately for an exchange of goods for a twelve-month period.—France-Press.

ANTI-SABOTAGE CAMPAIGN

London, Aug. 1.—The Peking People's Daily today called for intensified vigilance against espionage and sabotage by "United States trained" agents of the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist forces of Chiang Kai-shek, the New China News Agency reported.

In commenting on the trial of alleged Nationalist agents by the Kwantung Provincial Court, the paper said, there was "fresh evidence that these activities are part of American schemes to use the Kuomintang gang for intensified provocation and aggression against China."—Reuter.

Franco-Tunisian Negotiations

Tunis, Aug. 1.

Negotiations for drafting up the new Franco-Tunisian conventions proposed here yesterday by the French Premier, M. Pierre Mendès-France, will open in Paris as soon as a new Tunisian Government has been formed, it was learned today.

Circles close to the French Resident-General hoped that the convention, aimed at guaranteeing the property and activities of French nationals in Tunisia, would be ready within three months of the opening of these negotiations.

The negotiations, it was understood, would take the form of discussions between Tunisian ministers and representatives of the French ministries concerned.

Well-informed sources here remarked today that the previous French Government wanted to discuss only the principles of international law, while the new Government has taken a more practical view of the matter, and is prepared to discuss the details of the convention.

A "REALITY" They believe that the new Tunisian Government will be more realistic in its approach to the problem of French nationals in Tunisia. A well-informed source here said that the new Government would be more realistic in its approach to the problem of French nationals in Tunisia.

relations between the two countries might be light or nine in number to which a number of technical agreements might be added.

It was believed that the convention would be signed during the summer months, and that it would be a landmark in the relations between the two countries.

The convention would be a landmark in the relations between the two countries, and it was expected that it would be signed during the summer months.

She Keeps Her Eyes On The "Road"



This little girl was taking part in a road safety demonstration and had to keep her eyes on the "road" as she drove past the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret at King's Lynn when Her Majesty was presented with the Freedom of the Borough. The temptation to turn her head was great, but she stuck gamely to her task.—Central Press Photo.

Church Dignitaries Flock To The United States

New York, Aug. 2.

High dignitaries of Protestant Christendom have flocked to the United States for two important congresses in two great cities of this country's Middle West.

The first of the meetings is the history-making World Anglican Congress to be held at Minnesota's largest city, which, not 100 years old, has a population of 600,000, from August 4 to 13.

The second is the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, scheduled for August 16 to 30 in Chicago, second largest city in the United States, with a population of nearly 4,000,000.

Nearly 600 high-ranking delegates and several thousand "visitors" are expected to attend the Anglican congress, described officially as the "first world conference of the Anglican Communion to be held outside the British Isles."

The comprehensive nature of the Anglican Communion is shown by its 15 Churches in 32 dioceses scattered through every continent.

"Americans for the first time will be greeting laymen, lay women, priests, Bishops and Archbishops from the other Churches of the Anglican Communion, such as the Church of England, the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, and the Church of the Province of South Africa," said an official announcement from the American Congress organizers.

"It is difficult to say who will be the leading figures at the meeting, for it has no precedent other than the Pan-Anglican Congress of 1908, held in London, preceding the Lambeth Conference of that year."

But in the immediate preparations for the Congress, the Right Reverend Walter Gray, Bishop of Connecticut, and the Right Reverend Stephen Keeler, Bishop of Minnesota, the host diocese, have been most responsible for the organization.

When the Congress convenes, the Right Reverend Henry Knox Sherrill, head of the Episcopal Church in the United States, will preside. But as befitting the Church of England as the "mother" Church of all the vast branches of the Anglican Communion, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of England, the Most Reverend Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, will play a key role.

Dr. Fisher was last here in 1952, when he attended the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in Boston. Since June of last year, he has become known throughout the United States as "the man who crowned Queen Elizabeth."

As Archbishop of the oldest "province" in the Anglican Communion, Dr. Fisher's presence is felt throughout Protestant circles. He will be heard by a radio audience expected to number in the millions when, on August 31, he addresses the Anglican Congress by the Bishop of Minnesota, speaking through a microphone.

The Archbishop's presence that day will be a landmark in the history of the Anglican Communion, and it is expected that it will be a landmark in the history of the Anglican Communion.

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Formerly Archbishop of Brisbane, Australia; the Bishop of Armidale (Australia); the Right Reverend John Moyes, the Metropolitan of the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, the Most Reverend A. N. Mukerjee, the Bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa, the Right Reverend Richard Ambrose Reeves, and the Presiding Bishop of the Nippon Sei Ko Kai, Japan, the Most Reverend Michael Yoshino.

There will be a host of other delegates — Bishops, priests and laymen and lay women. They will have widely differing geographical and national backgrounds, and among the walks of life — doctors, lawyers, missionaries, rich magnates, small businessmen, housewives.

Among these will be a Bishop who was for three years a prisoner of the North Koreans in the war that began in that country in June 1950. He is the Right Reverend Alfred Cecil Cooper, who, when he was taken prisoner, was Bishop of Korea.

GREAT SERVICE The Congress will open on August 4 (0100 GMT August 5) with a great service in the huge Mississippi Auditorium. This service will begin with a procession of 600 Bishops, priests and laymen, the official delegates from all parts of the world where the Anglican Communion is established.

It is at this service that the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver a pronouncement which, although it will be heard by fewer people than will hear his radio address a week later, will almost certainly be far more important.

He will deliver this major address as Primate of the oldest Church of the Anglican Communion, and the other major address at the opening service will be given by Bishop Knox Sherrill, as presiding officer of the Congress.

Ten thousand persons are expected to witness the pageantry which will mark this opening service, the biggest event in size at the Congress. As is the custom at other Anglican gatherings, the general theme of "The Call of God and the Mission of the Anglican Communion" will be the first topic to be "Our Vocation," and the others, in order, will be "Our Worship," "Our Message," and "Our World."—Reuter.

ISRAELI REJECTS PROPOSALS Jerusalem, Aug. 1.—Israel has rejected a three-point proposal to strengthen observance of the armistice agreement with Jordan, it was learned today.

The three-point proposal, handed to the American, British, and French ambassadors here, was the outcome of a meeting of the three ambassadors, held by the American ambassador, Mr. W. L. Clayton, in his office.

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NO HORNS IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 1.

A ban on motorcar horns, a new police measure to bring some quiet to Paris streets, came into effect today.

From today no driver may sound his horn in Paris — except in an emergency — under pain of a fine of 1,200 francs.

Many motorists showed unusual caution on this first day of the new order. Police said they would be tolerant for a fortnight and merely remind offending drivers of the new rule. But they would impose fines later.

Police will also fine pedestrians who may try to cross roads when the pedestrian lights are rising against them.—China Mail Special.

Democrats Move In On McCarthy

Washington, Aug. 1.

Some Senate Democrats will try to force out an early report on the Army-McCarthy hearings in hopes it will strengthen the censure resolution against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, it was reported today.

Senate sources said the Democrats plan to keep the debate rolling another day or two on the move by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders to reprimand the Communist-hunting Wisconsin Republican.

Then they will try to postpone a vote on the issue until about Aug. 10 while they press Republican members on Sen. McCarthy's investigating subcommittee for a report on the Army-McCarthy hearings.

If the Republican majority report is not ready, the Democrats may haul out a minority report, which is likely to blast Sen. McCarthy.

MINORITY REPORT

Sen. Karl E. Mundt, who presided at the hearings, insists the official report cannot be finished before Aug. 15 at the earliest. By that time, Congress probably will have adjourned.

But Sen. Henry M. Jackson, a member of the subcommittee, said the Democrats could write their expected minority report this week.

Democrats likely will be more certain of their strategy after they confer tomorrow with Sen. John L. McClellan, top subcommittee Democrat.

Sen. McClellan, who was re-nominated in the recent Arkansas primary, returned to the capital on Saturday night and will be back in the Senate when debate on the Flanders resolution resumes tomorrow.

OPPOSITION

Sen. Allen J. Ellender told a reporter he opposes the resolution in its present form. But he said a bill of particulars backed by evidence that actually had been produced in the Senate might be a proper basis for application.

He suggested that the subcommittee, which investigated Sen. McCarthy's role with the Army, might be authorized to conduct a further investigation of his conduct. It should be able to recommend whether it should be censured.

Sen. Ellender said that the hearing had been a waste of all of Sen. McCarthy's testimony. They did not know what they were looking for, he said.

Salvage Rights Contested

Felixstowe, Aug. 1. Shortly after the dramatic rescue of 29 people from the blazing Norwegian steamer Mildred, in the North Sea early today, rival British and French seamen were contesting salvage rights of the snowbound ship.

Tonight the 2,050-ton Mildred lies blackened and buckled in 18 feet of water off Felixstowe. Two French fishermen from the trawler Gal Floréal are on board, and the arctic oil rig from the coast.

Alongside is the 1,100-ton British tug Turnmill, disputing the French claim to salvage rights. Both vessels helped to tow the Mildred here after the 1,857-ton British collier Corten had rescued passengers and crew and landed them safely at Gravesend.

The Mildred was bound from Trondheim, Norway, to Stockholm, Sweden, with a cargo of wood pulp when she caught light after an explosion in the stacks hold.

After everyone had left the blazing vessel, she was towed in tow by the British motor vessel Jim M. 410 tons, and the Gal Floréal put two men aboard.

TOOK OVER

Her master wanted to tow her into French territorial waters, but the Turnmill, which achieved fame for its part in the dramatic sea rescue from the freighter Flying Enterprise, took over the tow after bringing the flames under control. Then the Gal Floréal made fast astern and was also towed along.

Thousands of holidaymakers watched as the Mildred dropped anchor off shore here. Launches took sightseers out to see the still smouldering wreck.

Later tonight the shipper of the Gal Floréal went ashore at Harwich and made a report to Lloyd's. A Lloyd's official said there was no need for the men to stay aboard the Mildred after the report had been made.

"The Turnmill men are still working. They may try to quench the fire by pumping water in and out of the hold," he added.—Reuter.

International Currency

Tokyo, Aug. 1.

The Swiss franc will be designated an international currency by the Japanese Government for settling trade accounts effective Aug. 2, it was announced today.

The Finance Ministry also announced the arbitrated rate of exchange between the Japanese Yen and the Swiss franc at 64.95 Yen per Swiss franc.

Other designated foreign currencies in use are the US dollar, the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar.

The Ministry also disclosed other selling and buying rates for the Swiss franc 24.54 Yen to 24.74 for TT and DD.

The announcement said, however, these rates are subject to revision to changes in exchange rates on the Zurich market.—United Press.

Indian's Hopes

Durban, Aug. 1. Manil Gandhi, the son of the late Mahatma Gandhi, said today that the latest incident in the Portuguese territories of India caused him grave concern about the future relations between Portugal and India and for the future of the Indian communities in Portuguese Africa.

In an interview with Agence France-Press, he said that he hoped the incorporation of Goa and other Portuguese territories in India would be achieved without violence.

DEMONSTRATION

New Delhi, Aug. 1. About 500 persons belonging to the Indian National Congress and other organizations gathered today in New Delhi to demonstrate against the Portuguese in Goa.

The demonstrators held a meeting at which they adopted a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of Portuguese troops from Goa and the restoration of Goa to India.

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WHOLESALE BREAKING OF RECORDS FEATURES FIRST DAY OF EMPIRE GAMES

Vancouver, Aug. 1.

Old Games records were beaten 27 times and equalled twice during the British Empire and Commonwealth Games which got under way here yesterday.

Five of the seven finals in the athletics and swimming events were won with record performances.

Cheung Kin-man In 110 Yards Free Style Final

Vancouver, July 31. Cheung Kin-man of Hongkong finished second in his heat of the men's 110 yard free style when the swimming event in the Empire and Commonwealth Games began today.

He clocked 59.3 seconds, finishing behind Rex Aubrey of Australia, whose winning time was 58.5 seconds.

The six qualified for the final are: Rex Aubrey (Australia) 58.5 seconds; Rex Aubrey (Australia) 58.5 seconds; Rex Aubrey (Australia) 58.5 seconds; Rex Aubrey (Australia) 58.5 seconds; Rex Aubrey (Australia) 58.5 seconds; Rex Aubrey (Australia) 58.5 seconds.

Hongkong Second In Bowls Pairs

Vancouver, Aug. 1.

Hongkong was in joint second place with Australia in the lawn bowls pairs in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at the end of the fifth round, with three wins and two defeats in five matches so far.

Northern Ireland, though beaten 18-10 by Northern Rhodesia, still led with three wins, one defeat and one draw.

In the singles Jose da Luz, representing Hongkong, stood in seventh place with one victory and four defeats—these include losses to Bosisto (Australia) 21-4, J. Fairbairn (Northern Rhodesia) 21-15 and to John Lintford of Canada 21-12.

Three bowlers—Glyn Bosisto of Australia, Ralph Hodges of Southern Rhodesia and Jack Fairbairn of Northern Rhodesia—were tied for the lead, each with four wins and one defeat.

In the pairs, Hongkong (Eric Liddell and Jose da Luz) lost to the Northern Rhodesian pair, John Millegan and Alex Rao 18-10 in the third round but beat Australia 22-17 and Canada 25-13 in the fourth and fifth rounds respectively.

Other 4th round singles results: Jack Fairbairn beat Stanley Lees (England) 21-15; John Lintford (Canada) beat Alfred Thomas (Wales) 21-14; Arthur Saunders (South Africa) beat Ralph Hodges (Southern Rhodesia) 21-14; James Pirrell (N.Z.) beat Robert Laing (Scotland) 21-7.

Other 4th round doubles results: Canada and Northern Ireland drew 18-18; Scotland beat New Zealand 21-20; England beat Northern Rhodesia 21-10; South Africa beat Southern Rhodesia 25-21.—Reuter.

Wales To Stage 1958 Empire Games

Vancouver, Aug. 1.

Wales was today unanimously voted by the British Empire Games Federation as venue for the 1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games. The decision was ratified by the General Assembly.

Mr Ted Prater, Secretary of the Welsh Empire Games Federation, told members that his Federation's decision was that the city to hold the Games would be Cardiff.

Wales was the only country proposed, and it was immediately seconded by Australia.

Mr Prater told Reuter: "We are naturally very proud that the British Empire Games Federation have now formally decided to give Wales the honour of acting as host for the Sixth Games, and we look forward to being able to receive our guests from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire, and the friendliness and warm hospitality of our Welsh people."

Mike Agostini, the Trinidad star, won the men's 100 Yards final in 9.8 seconds to equal the previous record but this was later disallowed because of a strong following wind.

Mrs Marjorie Jackson-Nelson won the women's 100 Yards in 10.7 seconds to beat her own previous best but this also was disallowed because of the strong following wind.

A new Games record of 29 minutes 9.4 seconds was set up for the 500 Yards by Peter Driver, the British champion, Frank Sando and Jim Peters, second and third respectively, also beat the old record in giving England the first three places.

BARE-FOOTED JUMP
Jumping with a bare foot, Emmanuel Ifeajuna, 19-year-old Nigerian medical student set a British Empire Games record by winning the men's High Jump with six feet eight inches.

The women's Shot Put, a new event, went to a New Zealand woman, Yvette Williams, with 45 feet 9 1/2 inches.

New Games records were established in the men's 880 yards free style swimming relay won by Australia in 8 mins. 47.6 seconds, and in the women's 440 yards free style relay won by South Africa in 4 mins. 33.9 seconds.

ENGLAND'S FIRST
Peter Driver, the lanky civil servant, gained England their first Gold Medal with victory in the six-mile event. Driver's time of 29 minutes 9.4 seconds beat the previous record of 30 minutes 14.5 seconds.

Crowds flocked to both the Stadium and the Empire Pool for today's events which were held in fine sunny weather.

Times were good in both sports but a following wind robbed Agostini and Marjorie Jackson-Nelson of their sprint records.

A great finishing burst over the last quarter earned Driver his win in the Six Miles, in which the first five men all beat the existing Games record.

Peters, who runs in the Marathon on Saturday, the last day of the Games, ran a tactical race to help his team mates. He forced the pace to take the lead in the 10th lap and was then content to run third.

Mrs Marjorie Jackson-Nelson, Olympic champion and world record holder, gained her expected Gold Medal in the women's sprint. Mrs Nelson, it is reported, intends to retire to start a sports and cycle shop with her husband, the Olympic cyclist.

She won comfortably from her team mate, Winsome Cripps, while Northern Rhodesian Edna Haskell gained third place.

England's best sprinter was Anne Pasheley, who was fourth.

YOUNG STARS SHINE

The swimming events were dominated by the young stars. An early upset was the defeat of Olympic champion Joan Harrison of South Africa by 17-year-old Canadian school girl Virginia Grant in a heat of the women's 100 yards free style. They both bettered the Games record, Mike Grant's time being one minute 06.4 seconds. Miss Harrison, however, qualified for the final.

A second heat winner in this event was 15-year-old Australian Lorraine Crapp, world record holder. She won in one minute 08.9 seconds (record from the young South African, Maggie Petocz).

Then Natalie Myburgh of South Africa, youngest competitor in the Games at 13 years of age, put up a great fight to finish second to Marion Roe of New Zealand in the third heat. She clocked the same time as the winner, one minute 8.7 seconds.

The six finalists, therefore, include Crapp, Petocz, Grant and Myburgh, all in their early teens.

All six finalists in the 100 yards freestyle event beat the old Games record time of one minute 06.4 seconds, and the new 110 yards freestyle record was beaten four times and equalled once, the best being 58.5 seconds by Rex Aubrey of Australia.

Elsewhere, the men's 100 Yards final was won by Rex Aubrey of Australia in 58.5 seconds, beating the old Games record of 59.3 seconds set by Cheung Kin-man of Hongkong. The women's 100 Yards final was won by Rex Aubrey of Australia in 58.5 seconds, beating the old Games record of 59.3 seconds set by Cheung Kin-man of Hongkong.

Australia won the Gold Medal in the men's 880 yards free style swimming event. Their team (Gary Chapman, Rex Aubrey, D. Hawkins and Jon Hendricks) won the final in 8 mins. 47.6 seconds.

Canada were second in eight minutes 50 seconds, and South Africa third in 9 mins. 50.3 seconds.

England were fourth.

HOGAN'S DEFEAT

Apart from the defeat of Australian favourite Hector Hogan, the joint world record holder, in the 100 yards sprint, there were no sensational upsets in the five athletic finals decided yesterday.

Agostini won his heat and semi-final before gaining victory in a good final. Hogan was second in his heat and second in the semi-final. He was third in the final. Agostini won the final by less than a yard.

The High Jump provided an exciting finish among three Africans who battled for three hours. Most of the crowd of over 11,000 stayed on to watch the event.

England took the two gold medals awarded so far in the weight lifting tournament. Jim Halliday, winner of the light-weight title in the Auckland Empire Games four years ago, won the middleweight title with a Games record total lift of 800 lbs. London-born Maurice Megennis won the bantamweight title with a lift of 620 lbs.

The bowls competition was continued and after five rounds in the single rinks, three players were tied for the lead in the singles, each with four wins and one defeat. They were Glyn Bosisto (Australia), Ralph Hodges (Southern Rhodesia) and Jack Fairbairn (Northern Rhodesia).

Northern Ireland led in the Pairs competition after five rounds. There will be no games event to-day (Sunday).

THE RESULTS

Among principal finals results were the following:
Men's 100 Yards—1, Mike Agostini (Trinidad) 9.8 seconds; 2, Don McFarlane (Canada) 9.7 seconds; 3, Hector Hogan (Australia) 9.7 seconds; 4, Edward Bosisto (Australia) 9.7 seconds; 5, Harry Nelson (Canada) 9.7 seconds; 6, Ken Jones (Wales) 9.7 seconds.

Women's 100 Yards—1, Marjorie Jackson-Nelson (Australia) 10.7 seconds; 2, Winsome Cripps (Australia) 10.8 seconds; 3, Edna Haskell (Northern Rhodesia) 10.8 seconds; 4, Ann Pasheley (England) 10.9 seconds; 5, Geraldine Bemister (Canada) 10.9 seconds; 6, Heather Arncliffe (England) 11.0 seconds.

Men's Six Miles—1, Peter Driver (England) 29 mins. 9.4 seconds; 2, Frank Sando (England) 29 mins. 10.0 seconds; 3, Jim Peters (England) 29 mins. 20.0 seconds; 4, Edwin Warren (Australia) 29 mins. 41.0 seconds; 5, Stanley Cox (England) 30 mins. 11.4 seconds; 6, Ian Blainie (Scotland) 30 mins. 15.3 seconds.

Men's High Jump—1, Emmanuel Ifeajuna (Nigeria) 6 feet 8 inches (British Empire record); 2, Patrick Etohi (Uganda) 6 feet 6 1/2 inches; 3, Nafio Omgile (Nigeria) 6 feet 6 1/4 inches; 4, Peter Wells (New Zealand) 6 feet 5 inches; 5, John Vernon (Australia) 6 feet 4 inches; 6, Derek Cox (England) 6 feet 2 inches.

Fencing men's foil event—1, England; 2, Australia; 3, Canada.—Reuter.

STANDINGS

The following are the unofficial British Empire Games team standings:

	1st	2nd	3rd	pts
Australia	2	2	2	24
England	2	2	2	18
Canada	2	2	2	18
South Africa	2	2	2	10
Trinidad	2	2	2	9
New Zealand	2	2	2	9
Uganda	2	2	2	9
Northern Rhodesia	2	2	2	9
Scotland	2	2	2	9
Uganda	2	2	2	9
Northern Rhodesia	2	2	2	9
Scotland	2	2	2	9

United Press.

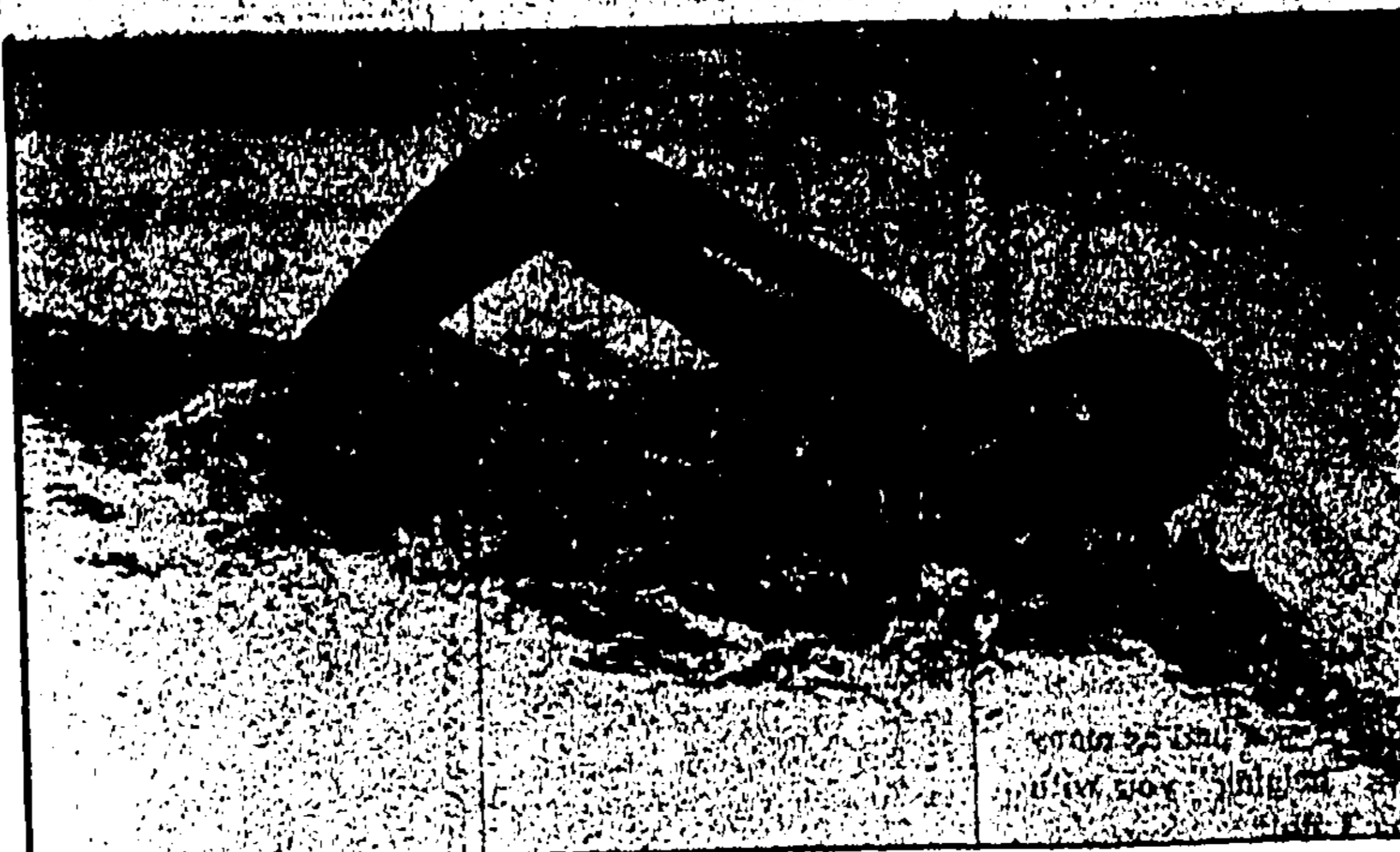
India Triumphs In Thomas Cup

Bangkok, Aug. 1.

India's badminton team won their first victory in the Asian Games when they won the Thomas Cup here in two sets today, beating the United States 2-1.

India led 1-1 after the first set, but won the second set 2-1, to win the cup. India's three victories were over Thailand, the United States and the Philippines.

AMERICAN FOR CROSS-CHANNEL RACE



Practising a new stroke, the trugon crawl, in a swimming pool at Folkestone, Kent, is the 26-year-old American swimmer, Bob Paysour, from Gastonia, North Carolina, who has just been accepted by the International Long Distance Swimming Federation as his country's representative in the International Cross-Channel Swimming Race scheduled for August 22.

He attempted the France to England crossing in 1952, but after 12 1/2 hours in the water he was forced to give up within six miles of Dover because of an injured leg muscle.

In 1950 he made a 22-mile swim against the current in the Catawba River, North Carolina, in 16 hours 16 minutes.

THE SPORTS ROUNDABOUT

Too Much Soccer Upset Hungary

Says W. CAPEL KIRBY

London.

Most of the club directors and managers I have talked to are convinced that the Soccer training methods of other countries would not pay dividends in England. Bolton Wanderers' manager Bill Ridding, who speaks with the experience of two World Cup trips and a considerable amount of globe-trotting, told me: "Hungary attributed their surprising defeat by Germany to having to play two hard games in four days before the final."

"How then would they fare in the opening seven weeks of the nine months' fierce League and Cup campaign over here?"

"We have to train for a variety of ever-changing climatic conditions. It calls for adaptability, and at that I contend the British footballer is still second to none."

Hopalong Joe Mercer tells me he sheds his player and crutches this week. "Just in time for another season," says he, optimistically. I wonder.

VALE OF HOPE

There will be no big new signings at Port Vale, at least not until the promotion team has been given a chance in the Second Division football. Manager Freddy Steele says: "We owe that much and more to the lads who got us there. Nevertheless he spent a lot of time with international Johnny Morris at the Leicester City promotion banquet."

Accrington manager Walter Galbraith is hoping for big things from Archie Wright, former Falkirk inside-left, signed from Blackburn. "I fancied him when he was at Grimsby, and think he's just the man for our new-look team," said Walter.

Newcastle United met Sunderland at cricket. It was a benefit match for Ted Purdon, Roker centre-forward, who, professional to the Philadelphia club, everybody is hoping Len Shackleton will produce fireworks, as he did recently hitting more than 50 without running. Shack clouted six sixes and got the rest in fours.

Last Friday Bill Anderson, Tynesider who manages Lincoln City, was at London airport, meeting a plane bringing two Welsh-Canadian footballers, he has signed from Toronto. Newsweekers are Denis Jones, 20-year-old centre-half who stands 5ft. 2in., and his 18-year-old brother Harvey. Denis won the Toronto Sports Writers' "Outstanding Rookie of the Year" trophy last year.

HE'S STAYING

Ignore stories that Willie Thornton's appointment as manager of Dundee will determine Reggie Smith to wander away from Dens Park where he has resigned as second-in-command to managing-director George Anderson.

Reggie has every intention of returning from South Africa where he has been earning £100 a month—and was worth every penny of it as a coach," Anderson told me.

Tom Whitaker has been tipped off about the inside forward possibilities of Denbighshire

and was on Chelsea's wanted list.

When are Hungary and Brazil going to honour their promise to FIFA to punish the expelled boys of the bottle and boots battle of Buenos Aires?

PLUCKY PAT

At the Empire Games this week is Pat Symons, Newcastle-Tyne swimmer whose selection for England has been a triumph over adversity. Pat's Wimbledon tennis aspirations vanished with a broken ankle; bang went her grown modelling career when she reached the six-foot mark; while an impatient top-board diver caused a spinal injury which nearly put her out of the Vancouver reckoning.

There's more trouble ahead for this lass. A stomach operation has been deferred until after the European Championships in Turin.

Uruguayan football is an offspring of cricket and was pioneered by a Welshman named Davies together with other railway engineers and technicians from Britain.

Davies was the first president of the crack Penarol FC which in those days was called the Uruguay Railway Cricket Club.

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DAY OF UPSETS AT VANCOUVER

By "RECORDER"

There was only one surprise winner in the athletic events on the first day of the Fifth British Commonwealth and Empire Games at Vancouver and that was Emmanuel Ifeajuna, 19-year-old Nigerian medical student, who won the High Jump at 6 feet 8 inches.

This is an Empire record, beating the 6 feet 7 1/4 inches mark set by South Africa's Christian de Jongh in 1950. Ifeajuna jumped 3 1/2 inches higher than he has ever done before.

The other winners were the favourites for the titles they won but there were many surprises among the finalists and more surprises in the formidable list of names that did not reach the 100 Yards final.

The finish in the 100 Yards was Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 9.8 seconds; Don McFarlane (Canada) 9.7 seconds; Hector Hogan (Australia) 9.7 seconds; Edward Bosisto (Australia) 9.7 seconds; Harry Nelson (Canada) and Ken Jones (Wales) in that order.

Among those who failed to reach the final were such outstanding Empire sprinters as Abdul Khalil (Pakistan), Leslie Laing (Jamaica), M. Sharrif (Pakistan), Joseph Levuli (Fiji), George Ellis (England) and Karim Olovu (Nigeria).

Ellis ran second in 9.8 seconds to Agostini in the same heat in which Stephen Xavier of Hongkong ran, but did not survive the semi-final in which he was eliminated by Agostini, Hogan and McFarlane in that order while the other semi-final saw Agostini, Jones and Nelson.

"DARK HORSE"

The "dark horse" of the 100 Yards proved to be Agostini, a Nigerian who won his heat in 9.9 seconds and his semi-final in 9.7 and was running second to Agostini in the final when he was overhauled in the last few yards by McFarlane and Hogan in a blank finish in which the first five all clocked 9.7 seconds. Agostini reportedly had a clear 100 feet on the field at the tape.

Ken Jones, the Welsh veteran, was the most successful of the British contingent in this race. It is remarkable that even with an assisting wind over the permitted limit for a record to be ratified, the time was as slow as 9.7 seconds, but sprinters are notoriously inconsistent with their times.

MacFarlane of Canada clocked 9.7 seconds two years ago, but little had been heard of him since. Nelson of Canada was a complete unknown.

What happened to Abdul Khalil and Leslie Laing? With such outstanding jumpers in the field as John Vernon of Australia (6'7 1/2 at his best), Peter Wells of New Zealand and Doug Sharr of Australia (6'8 1/2), Murray Jeffries of New Zealand and Kevin MacFarlane of Australia (6'8 1/2), the one-two-three African triumph was most unexpected.

Particularly so as the whole Nigerian-Ugandan-Kenyan contingent had done very poorly in this event in two big meetings in England before coming to Canada.

Etoku of Uganda had been the most successful of the African jumpers in England with 6 feet 4 inches in the AAA Championship, while neither Ifeajuna or Omgile managed better than 6 feet 2 inches.

At Vancouver, Etoku and Bello Omgile both won over 6 feet 6 1/2 inches while Jonathan Letsemara of Kenya, the British African record-holder at 6 feet 7 inches and Ajit Singh of India, Asian Games Champion at 6 feet 4 1/2 inches, both failed to reach the final, falling to clear 6 feet 2 inches.

BELOW STANDARD

The Six Miles saw four Englishmen and a Scotswoman in the first six with such outstanding men in the event as Lorraine Crapp and Ernie Haskell of New Zealand, Neil Robinson of Australia and Chepkwony of Kenya not among the point-winners.

King, Robbins and Chepkwony were among the leaders at different stages of the race but failed to stay a pace that was slow by both English and their own standards.

With the race field gathered for this event, the heats of the 440 Yards Hurdles did not produce any other outstanding performance but Dave Lean's 52.5 seconds for a new Empire Games record.

The young Tammelin, who recoiled into world class at the start, was brought in the last part of the race, Australian, second.

France-Press.

Butterfly Stroke World Record
Budapest, Aug. 1.
Hungary's champion swimmer George Tumpke today broke the world butterfly stroke record in 1 minute 23.7/10th seconds. Tumpke held the previous record with 1 minute 27/10th seconds.

Czech Team Claim World Record In 4x1500-M. Relay
London, Aug. 1.
A Czechoslovak team yesterday beat the official world record for the four times 1,500 metres relay in a special triumph at the Army Games in Prague, according to Prague Radio.

They clocked 15 mins. 28.4 seconds, which was eight-tenths of a second faster than the record set by a British team at White City last September.

A Hungarian team last month covered the distance in 15 mins. 21.5 seconds, which has not yet been ratified.

The Czech distance runner, Emil Zalopak, easily won the 10,000 metres in 30 mins. 8 seconds at the meeting outside his world record.—Reuter.

U.S. COMPLETES CLEAN SWEEP OVER CUBA
St. Petersburg, Florida.
The United States completed a 4-0 clean sweep of the American Zone semi-finals of the Davis Cup eliminations against Cuba.

Hal Burrows had the toughest match of any American in the series but managed to puzzle Orlando Garrido with his drop shots to win 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Hamilton Richardson played faultless tennis and won easily over Garrido's brother, Rey, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.—United Press.

THE GAMBOLS

Barry Adcock

Now don't go fiddling with the car and getting dirty.

It's nice to see you looking clean when you take me out in the car.

Why? That's Pedro's car—stop George from driving.

Something's gone wrong with the engine.

On that note, I'll be off.

Goodbye!

Always!

Goodbye!

Always!

Goodbye!

Always!

MERCEDES TRIUMPH

Fangio Wins European Grand Prix

Adeau, Aug. 1.

Juan Manuel Fangio, the Argentine motor racing ace, won the gruelling European Grand Prix over 22 laps in a Mercedes today.

Mike Hawthorn of Britain was second. Hawthorn had taken over the Italian Ferrari of another Argentine ace, Jose Froilan Gonzales, after his own Ferrari had been forced out in the fourth lap.

Fangio's time for the 502 kilometres (314 miles) course was three hours 45 minutes 45.8 seconds. Hawthorn's was three hours 47 minutes 22.3 seconds.

Third place went to Maurice Trintignant of France in a Ferrari in three hours 50 minutes and 56.4 seconds.

Several hundred thousand people—one of the biggest crowds in postwar motor racing—lined the Muerburg Ring course to watch the races.

West German President Theodore Heuss was among those who came to see a "rubber" clash between the German Mercedes Silver Arrow team and the blood-red Ferraris of Italy.

Stirling Moss of Britain was forced out of the race in the third lap.

The winner gets eight points towards the world championship, the second six, third four, fourth three, fifth two and the sixth one, in addition to which a point is given to the driver returning the fastest lap.

Prior to today's race, Juan Fangio, the Argentine racing driver, was leading with 28 points, followed by Jose Gonzales with 14.5 and Maurice Trintignant of France, 11.

CONTESTANT KILLED

A fatal speed crash claimed a contestant before the race opened on one of Europe's dangerous motor tracks. He was Onofre Marimon, Argentine member of the Maserati team, who crashed during practice laps yesterday. Marimon died almost instantly.

The Maserati Company withdrew its team from the race as a gesture of mourning for Marimon, whose body is to be flown back to Buenos Aires at the orders of President Peron. However, M. Mieres of Brazil and Stirling Moss both entered as private drivers of Maseratis.

Peter Kaiser, Swiss driver, who crashed during practice yesterday, has been discharged from hospital but is not yet fit to travel home.

On his doctors' advice, he is now staying at a private home in Breilscheid near here. Kaiser, whose Porsche car crashed off the track in making a braking turn, had brief medical treatment before being discharged from hospital last night.

Officials of the West German Automobile Club announced this morning that Kaiser, had died from his injuries, but they cancelled the announcement later.

STEP NEARER

Fangio's success brought him a step nearer the World Racing Drivers' Championship in which he now has 36 points to be well ahead of his nearest rival, Froilan Gonzales, 17.5, followed by Trintignant 15, Hawthorn 10.5 and Kling 10.

The official result of the race, which passed off without any major crashes, showed that only five of the 20 cars which started completed the 22 laps, of a course with about 170 curves, the others either retiring or finishing a lap or more behind the winner.

Official placings of the five cars:

1. Juan Manuel Fangio (Argentina) Mercedes Benz, 3 hours 45 minutes and 45.8 seconds (133.2 k.p.h.—about 77.5 m.p.h.).
2. Mike Hawthorn (Britain) and Froilan Gonzales (Argentina) Ferrari, 3 hours 47 minutes and 22.3 seconds (132.4 k.p.h.—82.3 m.p.h.).
3. Maurice Trintignant (France), Ferrari, 3 hours 50 minutes and 56.4 seconds (130.4 k.p.h.—80.0 m.p.h.).
4. Karl Kling (Germany) Mercedes, 3 hours 51 minutes and 52.3 seconds (129.8 k.p.h.—80.8 m.p.h.).
5. Montovani (Italy) Maserati, 3 hours 54 minutes and 3.3 seconds (128.8 k.p.h.—79.7 m.p.h.).

FASTEST LAP
The fastest lap was by Kling, who made a circuit in nine minutes 53.1 seconds, an average of 138 k.p.h. (85.7 m.p.h.) late in the race when Fangio

SHEPPARD BOWLED IN THIRD TEST



England skipper D. S. Sheppard, bowled by Fazal Mahmood for 13 at Old Trafford during the first day of the Third Match against Pakistan.—Central Press Photo.

VICTORY ON EXTRA HEAD FOR CHUBB, BAKER AND HONG SLING AT RECREIO

By "TOUCHER"

Three current and three former champions fully lived up to their reputation when they treated spectators to a display of classy bowls at Recreio yesterday and battled to a thrilling finish in their round match of the Colony Open Triples Championship.

At the end of the 18th head the champion combination of J. Chubb, T. E. Baker and W. Hong Sling found themselves unable to stop the 1949 winners from registering a single to tie the score at 15-15 and force the game to an extra head.

In the extra head, Chubb placed two woods less than two feet behind the jack, for first and third shots. Eastman's wood, about the same distance in front of the jack, was second shot.

Simpson took away Chubb's two woods with a heavy draw and then punched Eastman's front wood to within a foot of the jack to tie two. Baker rose to the occasion by drawing first shot four inches from the jack, and Hong Sling added a second shot.

McKevie failed with his first wood but was extremely unlucky with his second when coming through with a perfectly delivered draw. He trailed the jack back only to see it stopping a foot behind Baker's wood to give Hong Sling, and his men the winning shot, to which Hong Sling added a second with his last wood.

It was a thrilling game throughout and full sympathy goes to the losers who had the slightly upper hand at critical junctures of the game only to see themselves robbed of victory by bad luck or some brilliant shot by their opponents.

They led 5-1 on the first four heads. The winners came back on five successive heads to take a 10-5 lead, only to see their opponents retaliate with a three, two and two, singles to lead by 12-10 on the 13th head.

Then came the first unlucky break for McKevie and his men. With a lie of three, all woods touching each other at a point just behind the jack, Hong Sling came in and rested the first shot to tie one.

A three here might have well split the end of the game. Undaunted, McKevie and his men recovered with a two on the next head and were again leading three on the next head, when Hong Sling promoted a front wood to tie the first shot.

The champions forged ahead with three drawn shots on the 17th head to lead by 15-14.

With his opponents lying two on the 18th head, McKevie pushed in a front wood slightly to the side for the shot.

He had a perfect chance of winning the game with his last wood and made a brilliant effort only to fail by a half-breadth.

Trying to draw in, Hong Sling fell a little short. Playing narrow from the forehead to rest the second shot of his opponents, McKevie just reached the wood and fell on the wrong side of the wood after just touching it.

EXCITING FINISH
At the Hongkong Football Club, George Hoag, Choy, George Soiza and Joe Landolt scored a deserving 11-15 win over F. Francis, G. Norman and A. Harvey. This game was marked by an exciting finish, with a last-minute goal by Hoag.

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KEN SMITH WRITES ABOUT SHELLEY WINTERS

The "Zing Girl" Who Invented Herself

Shelley Winters, the girl who invented herself ("and the job isn't finished yet," she told me), was dancing a samba in a West End night-spot, minus shoes and minus a partner.

She was dressed in a white, off-the-shoulder blouse and a smart tailored black skirt. A calf-length red coat lay draped over a chair. She was youthful, bubbling zest-for-living personified.

She complained that the orchestra would not play hill-billies—she wanted to sing as well. She complained that the waiters would not bring her spaghetti because her friends don't want her to get fat.

But those were her only beefs about life. Even when I was introduced to her as a columnist her only comment was: "Whatever they say, it's true."

Next days, at British National Studios at Elstree, where she is making *That's My Baby*, an adaptation of the stage hit *Dorothy A. Son*, she told me the legend of Shelley Winters.

When I arrived she had just emerged from a hair dryer. Under the hair net her short blonde curls were buried among a mass of hair-grips. She was devoid of make-up and wore a pair of up-titled horn-rimmed spectacles. But it would have taken more than these to hide her personality.

HER LOVE SCENE

After she was made up and had her hair combed out, we motored over to Leichmoor Heath. There the cameras had been set up to shoot her one and only love scene, with leading man John Gregson.

Shelley looked a dream in a very off-the-shoulder black sweater and an immaculately creased pair of figure-hugging black trousers.

I felt sorry for John Gregson. The script calls for him to resist all her blandishments. While a wardrobe assistant struggled to stich up a drooping, too-plunging neckline, and most of the village population gaped over a fence, I sank down on the cushions beside Shelley and we talked. Her face sparkled with life.

HER GIMMICK

"In 1950 and 1951 I made six films—enough to get me an Oscar for sheer numbers." But they got her precisely nowhere. The film producers began to drop her; her career looked like petering out.

"So I decided that to get ahead in Hollywood a girl has

Eddie Moylan Beats Trabert, Then Talbert

Southampton, New York, Aug. 1.

Eddie Moylan, the 31-year-old New Jersey tennis player who is attempting a comeback after a two-year absence from amateur play, won the men's singles crown at the Meadow Club tournament today by defeating Billy Talbert of New York 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

Moylan ousted Tony Trabert, America's top-ranked player, in the semi-finals yesterday.

The Trenton swinger swept through his matches with the loss of only one set. He dropped that one to Trabert. Besides Talbert, Moylan's other straight-set victims were Don Fontana of Canada, Bill Quillian of Seattle, Washington, and Roger Becker, the young English junior champion.

RELAXED RULES

Moylan was forced to drop amateur tennis in 1951 when he took a job with a sporting goods company. He returned to action this year after the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association relaxed its rules in an attempt to meet the Australian challenge.

For 35-year-old Talbert it was one of the worst trimmings of his long and noteworthy career.

Apparently weary from his three-set struggle against Gardnar Mulloy yesterday, Talbert could not hit top speed except in streaks. That wasn't enough to stop Moylan, whose ground strokes are just about the best in the amateur game for consistency and accuracy. —United Press.

Rees And Locke Lead In German Open

Krefeld, Germany, Aug. 1.

Del Rees, Britain, and Bobby Locke, South Africa, tied with aggregate of 279 for the German Open Golf Championship here today, and will replay tomorrow.

Rees, the overnight leader with 137, seemed to have the tide in his keeping when he scored 70 this morning against Locke's 71, to be three strokes ahead at the start of the final round.

In the afternoon, however, Locke made a great effort, and finished in 69 to tie the aggregate with his British rival.

R. M. Jacobs, another British competitor, finished third with 282, with Peter Alliss, Britain, 284 and Ugo Orsatti, Italy, 285. —Reuter.

EGYPTIAN WINS CAPRI-NAPLES SWIMMING RACE

Naples, Italy, Aug. 1.

A 20-year-old Egyptian swimmer won the 100-metre race at the Capri-Naples swimming race today, beating the field by a margin of 1.5 seconds.

The winner, Ahmed Hassan, was a member of the Egyptian national team and had won several international races before.

He was accompanied by a large crowd of spectators who came to watch the race.



Shelley Winters

She added: "I learned early in life that the average man is not interested in the average woman." So she transplanted the maxim into her career.

Today there is nothing average about her, from her measurements (36-24-30, "or maybe 37 when I eat a lot") to her romances, her public utterances and her eating habits—she is reported to eat eight meals a day.

HER DAUGHTER

Born Shirley Schriff, she has been shop assistant, model, musical star and straight actress—"Including Shakespeare." Now she has her own company, Gina productions, named after her 18-month daughter.

"It's a wonderful thing when you work on your own picture—you can be pleased another actress in the film is good, and Peggy Cummins in this one is very good."

And film companies, cabaret owners and grapevine record companies are queuing up to buy Shirley's services.

She has recovered now from the break-up of her marriage to Italian actor Vittorio Gassman. She is happy in a London apartment with her daughter, her mother, and a nanny who "is a dream."

After *That's My Baby* she returns to America for a play, *Faster, Faster*, and possibly a film, then back to England—with two film offers and a cabaret appearance.

HER VOICE

Surprised that Shelley has a voice? I was, too—until I heard her rehearsing the two numbers she sings in *That's My Baby*. She has a lot of the Judy Garland quality in her voice. It is not really surprising. Back in 1947 she scored quite a hit as Annie in *Oklaoma!*

Last year she appeared in cabaret at Las Vegas for a ripe 30,000 dollars a week and besides singing she enacted the rowing-bait scenes (with Montgomery Clift) from *That Epic A Place in the Sun*.

But the sun had come out. It was time for acting. I removed myself, and John Gregson took my place—lucky man. The continually girl pointed out that Shelley had no signet ring, and she should be wearing one. So gallantly—but not without an ulterior motive—I lent her mine. I knew I'd get into pictures some day!

As we drove back to London in her Rolls-Royce, the day's shooting finished, we talked about her future.

"Of course I want to get married again. I want to have four children."

She laughed as she reminisced about a man she was once keen on.

"Unfortunately he was already married, and already had four children. I cooled off when his wife implied me to take him away—and the kids, too."

"My trouble is," she added, "I'm still inventing myself as I go along."

Miss Winters, even "Jet" White couldn't do a better job.

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KENYA INDIANS' DENIAL

Nairobi, Aug. 1.
The Kenya Indian Congress today "categorically" denied allegations by "certain Europeans in responsible public positions in Kenya" that it was "an agent of the Indian Government in promoting alleged policies to oust the white man from Africa."

The Congress did not believe that the Indian Government had "any such fantastic designs or policies. But it saw 'great wisdom and sound common sense' in the Indian Prime Minister's views on colonialism in general and on the Kenya situation in particular."

The Congress urged the Kenya Government to revise its present immigration policy regarding Asians, to bring it into line with European immigration. The present Government policy prevented the entry of skilled people urgently needed for the economic development of Kenya, it was stated. The immigration ordinance was applied with "racial bias and against Asians particularly," the Congress held.

—Reuter.

Oil-Rich Venezuela Spends Little On The Population

San Francisco, Aug. 1.
A "shocking discrepancy" exists between the great riches which oil revenues have brought to Venezuela and the condition of the people, according to a report entitled "Petroleum in Venezuela," published recently by the University of California Press.

The report shows that Venezuela is the world's leading exporter of oil and second in production only to the United States, a position which she achieved in the short period between 1921 and 1928.

Taxes received by the Venezuelan Government today, largely from oil production, are greater than in any other nation in Latin America, both relatively and in the total amount received.

At the same time, the mass of people in this oil-rich land are poor, unhealthy, illiterate, and live under the most primitive conditions, according to the report.

"The State becomes more and more opulent, the populace continues to live in misery," it states. "Meanwhile the nation becomes more and more dependent on a single extractive industry, more and more sensitive to events abroad."

The report finds no excuse for the Government's failure to invest its funds in a long range programme of social and economic improvement, which would decrease its dependence on oil revenues.

"Too much goes to the army and the huge Government bureaucracy," it declares. "Venezuela has a budget equal to Mexico's with a population of only one-fifth the size, and she spends more on her foreign service than any country in Latin America."

OIL COMPANIES

"Nor do the foreign oil companies have an enviable record. These companies, largely British and American, have never willingly co-operated to improve conditions in Venezuela. From the beginning, they have resisted the efforts of successive Governments to share more liberally in the oil riches."

"Furthermore, these companies refused to deal with unions of the oil workers until practically forced to do so by the Government in 1945. In general, the industry resisted the claims and demands of the labour forces with all the force that respective Venezuelan governments would allow them to exert."

"Primary responsibility for the backward economic and social conditions in Venezuela rest with the army clique which has ruled the country almost continuously since the turn of the century."—China Mail.

Bitter Political Controversy Raging In Turkey

Ankara, Aug. 1.
The Turkish Government's decision to lower the retiring age for certain classes of high public officials has added to the bitter political controversy raging in Turkey between the Government party, the Democrats, and the Republican People's party, the main opposition group.

Political observers had thought that the high feelling between the parties, which reached a climax in the general election on May 2 last, won decisively by the Democrats, would die down when the new Grand National Assembly took office.

There are signs that some Republicans are dissatisfied with the policy of "total opposition" pursued by some party leaders and propagandists, and would welcome a return to more friendly relations between the parties.

But Mr. Adnan Menderes, the Prime Minister, has said several times since the election that he will have nothing to do with the present Republican leaders, whose policies he says, are not opposition but sabotage of the expanding national economy.

The Republicans, on the other hand, continue their attack on Mr. Menderes, in whom they claim to see a would-be dictator.

The Republicans have been especially critical of several measures which they regard as dictated by a spirit of political revenge. A delegation of Republican deputies attempted to see the Prime Minister about the first of these, a bill to revise the present electoral law.

NOT RECEIVED

Mr. Menderes refused to receive them, though he intimated that he might change his mind if they presented themselves in their capacity as Turkish citizens, and not as Republican deputies. They did not avail themselves of this alternative.

The Government's steamroller majority—they have 603 Deputies in the Grand National Assembly against 38 for the combined Opposition recently approved the second of the

WAS UNDEMOCRATIC

The Government argues that the law only brings these officials into line with all other civil servants and so removes a privilege which was undemocratic.

The Republicans claim that the law is designed to give the Government control over the public officials concerned.

In practice, the Opposition says, it takes a man 25 years to reach the bodies concerned; in future he will only be able to remain there if the Government gives special permission. This, the Republicans say, is a means of exerting pressure on the officials in question.

The Republicans say that the position of Appeal Court Judges is vitally important since from their number is drawn, by lot, the High Electoral Committee which is the supreme authority for deciding disputes over the conduct and results of elections.

SPLIT-UP

The other proposed measure which the Republicans ascribe to revenge motives is the splitting-up of the vilayet (the Turkish province, which is at once an administrative unit and an electoral constituency) of Kirsehir. Some districts of Kirsehir vilayet are to be attached to existing provinces. The city of Kirsehir itself is to be attached to the district of Nevsehir to form a new vilayet, with the provincial capital at Nevsehir.

The Government says that this is part of an administrative reorganization which includes the creation, for practical reasons, of several new vilayets.

The Republicans claim that Kirsehir is being split because it was the only vilayet in Turkey to return a straight list of candidates of the eight-wing Republican National party.

On the other hand, the Republicans have accepted without protest, as a genuine practical necessity, the splitting of the province of Malatya, traditional Republican stronghold and one of the three vilayets held by the Republicans in the last election. The Republican party President, Mr. Ismet Inonu, is a deputy from Malatya, China Mail Special.

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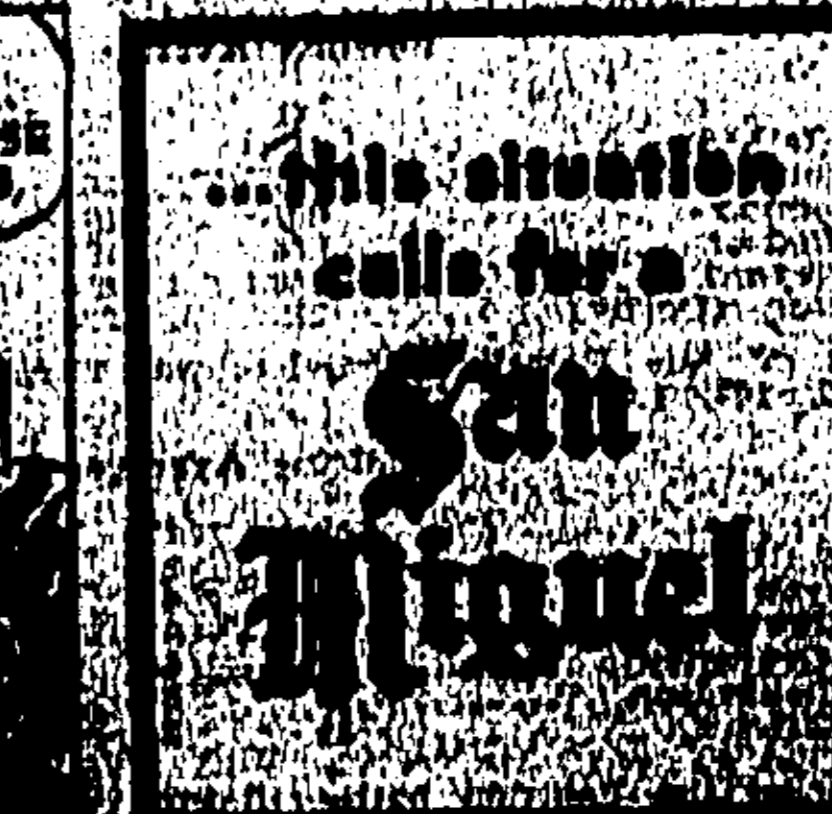
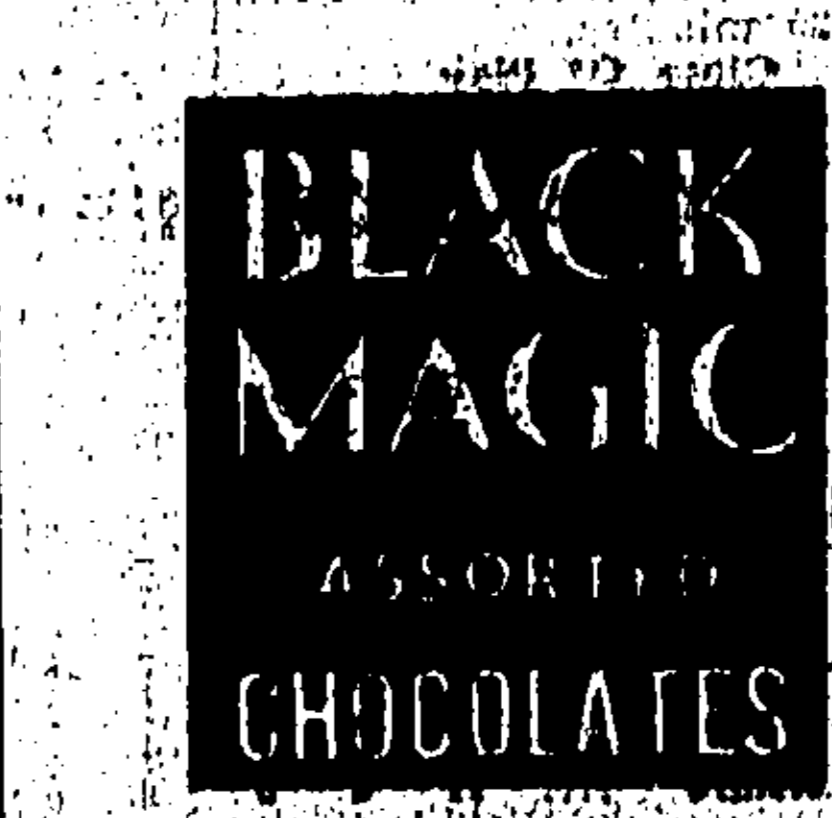
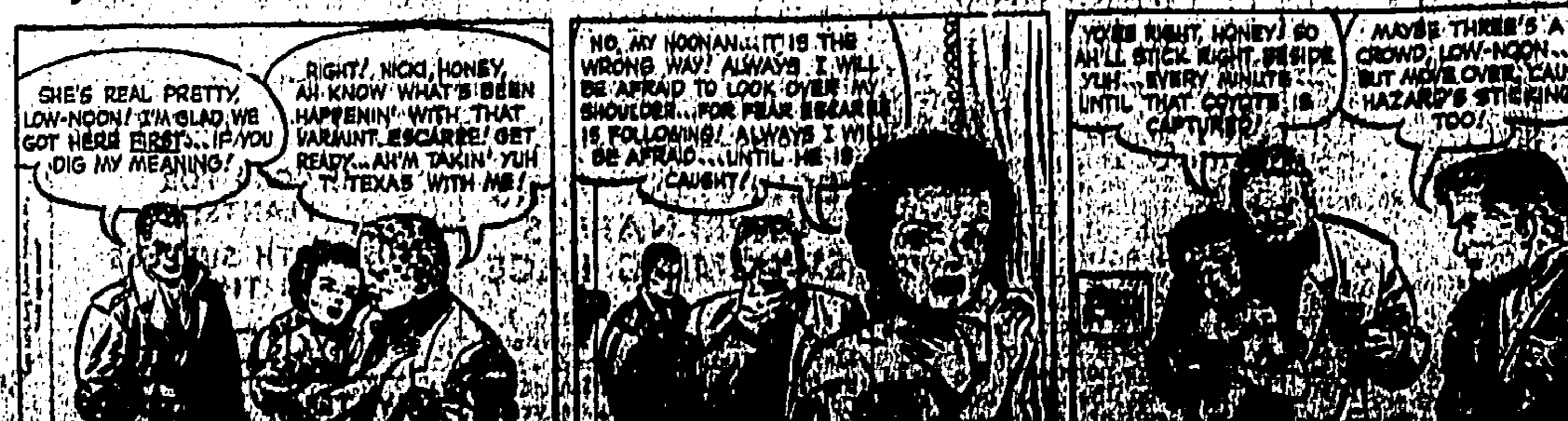
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at 12.00 noon. The latest times for ordinary mail are 1.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. All letters should be posted by 11.00 a.m. for registered mail and by 10.00 a.m. for ordinary mail. All letters should be addressed to the Editor, China Mail, 47, Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.

Advertisements: Advertisements should be sent to the Editor, China Mail, 47, Hennessy Road, Hong Kong. The latest times of posting are shown below. All advertisements should be sent to the Editor, China Mail, 47, Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.

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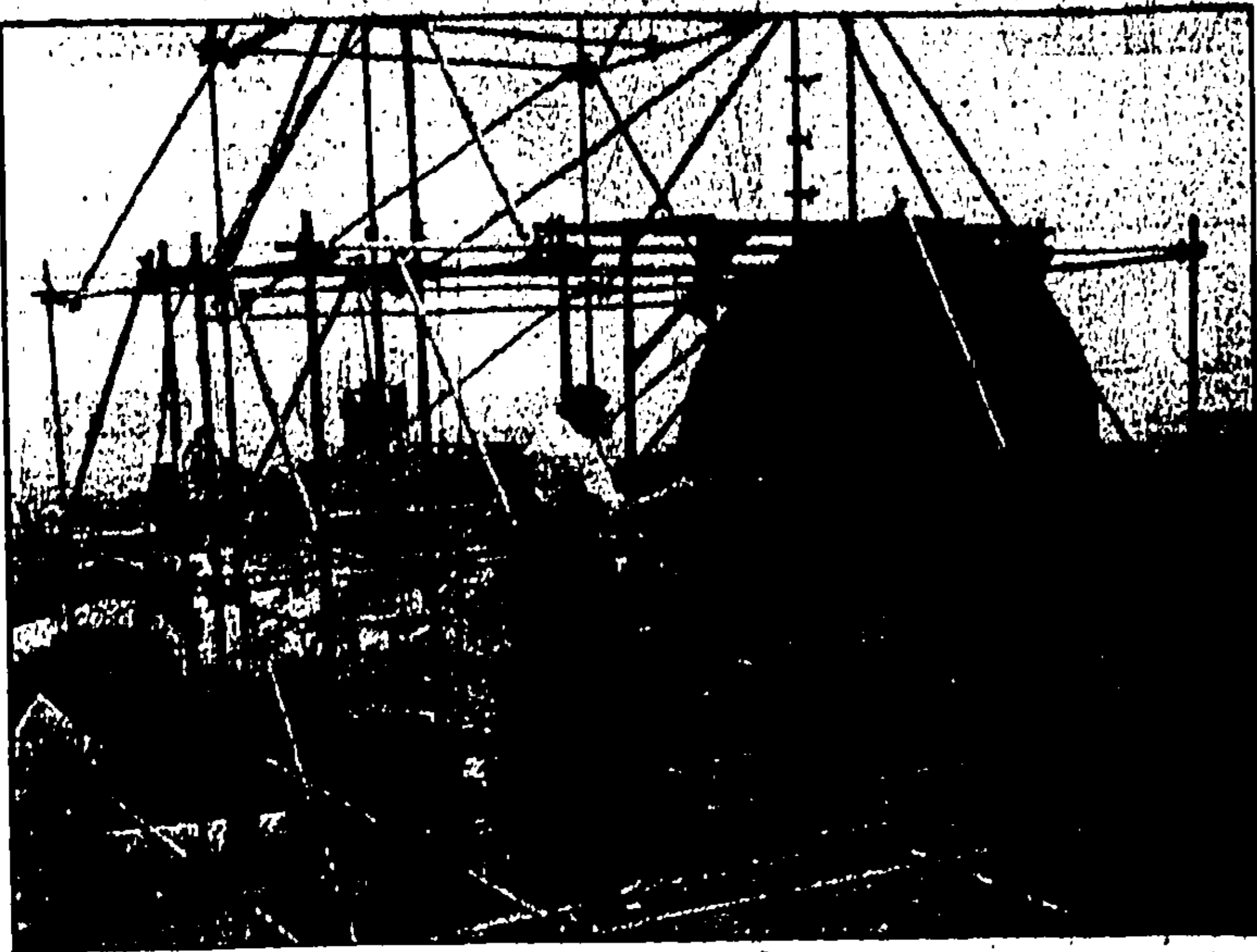
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TELEVISION CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE



A further step has been made in the development of international television with the exchange of television programmes between eight European countries which took place during the period June 6 to July 4. Viewers in all the participating countries saw programmes televised from Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland. Emphasis was on actuality programmes and outside broadcasts, and on the first day viewers saw the Pope appearing on the balcony at the Vatican, before the kneeling crowds.

The picture shows a BBC engineer at work on the France-Britain television relay link aerial, high above the roof of the Casino at Cassel, Northern France. No fewer than eighty special relay stations were in operation. — B.B.C. Photo.

Cairo Stepping Out Of The Middle Ages

Cairo, Aug. 1.

Cairo is a city with one foot in the Middle Ages and the other in the atomic age.

A new city of giant, ultra-modern white buildings is rising along the palm-tree shaded banks of the River Nile, nor far from the picturesque 1,000-old city of Al Azhar, famous citadel of the Crusades and the teeming, musky Khan Khalil bazaars.

Cairo, the city of slender minarets, is today rapidly becoming a city of skyscrapers and neon lighting.

El Kahira, "The Victorious", Cairo derived its Arabic name from the passage of the planet Mars, "El Kahir", at the moment when the walls of the town were laid by Gawhar, army general of the Caliph el Mu'izz in 968.

A city of grandeur amid burning deserts and rich cotton fields, Cairo today claims to be the biggest, most populous and most modern capital in the Arab world, from Morocco to Baghdad. It has already spread over an area four times as great as Paris, and is still growing.

If the thousands of Allied troops who served in Egypt during the last war returned to this country as tourists today, they would hardly recognise the Egyptian capital. They would be amazed at the change from old to new—all in a few years, and more particularly in the last few months.

The post-war cotton boom, coupled with large capital investments by foreign insurance companies, have a terrific impetus to building here. Cairo was turned into one huge building site. Armies of sturdy, sun-tanned labourers pulled down with alarming speed old houses three and five floors high.

Within a short time, buildings with twelve, fifteen and eighteen floors shot up into the African sky, while hundreds of beautiful villas sprouted like mushrooms in the garden suburbs of Maadi, Heliopolis and on other sites of the 12-mile road to the Sphinx and Pyramids. Many of these villas belong to film stars. For Cairo today has become the Hollywood of the Middle East.

Cairo underwent a widespread "face-lifting" operation after the Black Saturday fire-ravaging which ravaged and disfigured the Egyptian capital on January 28, 1952. The Revolution Government led by Lieutenant-Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser has streamlined squares and thoroughfares, and put order into road traffic.

From the traditional Mediterranean, the old blocks of houses, Cairo's skyline has changed to a mixture of Swedish and American architecture. Smart and modern, it offers an impression of force and hierarchy. The elegance of its straight lines matching its road layout. Old landmarks have vanished. New ones have appeared.

Everywhere the change is striking. The ugly, red-bricked Kasr el Nil barracks, once occupied by British troops, are being pulled down to make room for a new \$2,000,000 Hilton Hotel on the Nile.

Along the same embankment, the world-famous Shepherd's Hotel, which was burned down two years ago is to be rebuilt on a site adjoining Semiramis Hotel—a stone's throw from the British Embassy and its sprawling lawns.

Cleopatra's and other department stores have built modern, air-conditioned stores on the ashes of their burned-out premises. Groppi's, the fashionable tea-garden, has been completely renovated.

Barclay's Bank, the Ottoman Bank, the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and other banks either have built or are planning to build new modern banking establishments here.

As Cairo put on its new look, the National Bank of Egypt, the "Grand Old Lady of Kasr el Nil Street," exchanged its stately mantle for a white coat in keeping with the modern trend.

New, lavishly decorated air travel agencies and tourist offices have opened in every district of Cairo, a tourist capital par excellence.

Cairo also has its Fleet Street with the eight-storey glass-fronted building of Akhbar el Yom and its group of mass circulation newspapers and magazines dominating Sharaf el Sakaf. Al Gomhouria, the Journal d'Egypte and Al Zamana are situated further down the street.

At every street corner in town, news kiosks display the latest editions of British, French, Italian, Greek, and American newspapers and magazines, in addition to the local Arabic dailies and periodicals which, until a few weeks ago, piled up on the street pavements.

The building revolution caught in its swirl the capital's traffic. Here, a veritable miracle occurred, the nerve-racking, slow, or cluttering, antiquated street cars, the snail-hoofing of mad taxicabs were altered.

Them lines along the crowded Shamsa Road, a death-trap for motorists and pedestrians alike, were ripped up and diverted. Modern buses now run in these

stead through the main thoroughfares. One-way traffic was introduced in a number of downtown business streets and the hoisting of motor cars banned.

Open sites were converted into car parks during rush hours. A large 15-floor, 3,000-room single block today houses the Ministry of the Interior and dominates the Midan el Tahrir, Cairo's five-street square.

The military junta which ousted King Farouk decided to erect a statue of a soldier carrying a burning torch on the base of what was to be the Khedive Ismail's statue in the centre of this giant square, formerly called Midan Ismailia, after Farouk's grandfather.

Further down the road to the right, ex-King Farouk's stately Abdin Palace has been renamed Republican Palace, and the vast square outside renamed Republican Square.

The adjoining headquarters of the King's Royal Bodyguard has been converted into People's Liberation Rally Headquarters. All mass meetings are held in this square, the Egyptian statue of Farouk's father, King Fuad, was recently pulled down. It is to be replaced by a statue of Orabi, leader of the abortive 1882 revolt against the Khedive Abbas.

The three-mile Farouk Avenue leading to the Abdin Barracks was renamed Sharaf el Gueish, or Army Street, to commemorate the Army's leading part in the July Revolution two years ago.

To link two districts and ease their congested motor traffic, a new street was cut across the historic Esbekien Gardens, where Napoleon's General Kleber was assassinated during the French expedition to Egypt.

One section of the garden was turned into a "marche aux puces" for the hordes of galah-eled street vendors and peddlars who outside the big shops to sell their low-priced wares.

Today, shaded stands display some of Farouk's "junk", including his gold-brided service uniforms and caps and hundreds of multicoloured ties, all selling for a few piastres.

The square in front of Cairo's main railway station is being realigned. Six rows of caravans, still going by their old name, are being pulled away from the station to the new terminal.

Trucks and railways are being cut in this huge square, which will shortly be dominated by a big, gleaming, Chinese Mail Special.

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Page 10

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1954

THE AIR IS THEIR FUTURE



Ivor Walker, 31, of London Colney, has worked at de Havillands since he was 14, except for RAF service. He is an engine fitter and is here seen at work in the engine bay of a nearly finished Comet III.

The de Havilland organisation, which started in a wooden hut 34 years ago, now employs 30,000 people. On that same airfield recently they built in secret, the world's most advanced jet airliner — the Comet III

TWENTY-FIVE years ago (two years before Amy Johnson flew her little D.H. Moth from England to Australia), the de Havilland Aircraft Company started its own technical school for apprentices. This step has paid off handsomely. It has produced many of the firm's technicians and skilled workers; many of the earlier students helped de Havilland to become the world's pioneers of the jet airliner. Some went right to the top.

30 pilots

Mr R. E. Bishop was a D.H. apprentice before the "tech. school" was started. When he finished his training he went into the drawing office. He is now (and has been for many years) chief designer and a director — the man who designed the Comet, the Heron and the Dove, the Vampire fighter and the famous wartime Mosquito.

Chief test pilot John Cunningham, head of a flying staff of nearly 30 pilots was a student before becoming a junior test pilot shortly before the war. Another "old boy" is Mr Guy Gardner, a director and chief engineer of the D.H. Propeller Co. So is Mr Roy Slason, liaison representative of British Overseas Airways in the Hatfield works where the newest Comet airliners are now leaving the assembly lines.

Today the boys in the D.H. Technical College at Astwick Manor-Hatfield, and the apprentices in the various D.H. factories number about 2,000.

The school takes boys of public school education or from elementary schools to become technicians or skilled workers. If an elementary school boy can make the grade he is given the same chances as the boys whose parents pay for their training.

Principal is Squadron-Leader R. W. Reeve, DFC, AFC, a Royal Flying Corps pilot of the 1914-18 war, who became a de Havilland flying instructor nearly 30 years ago.

Sometimes there are girl students—there are two in the present course. Nineteen-year-old Janet Ayres, of St Albans, is settling out to be a licensed aircraft maintenance engineer; Anne Channery, 22, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, wants to be an aircraft designer.

Like the 200 boys at Astwick Manor, both will do a year three and four years' going through the works.

"I have always wanted to go in for aircraft designing," Anne told me. "I haven't yet designed any aeroplanes, not even theoretical ones. You have to know all about the engineering problems involved first."

Said Janet: "I have always loved engineering."

Learning

Becoming efficient at design-drawing after only six weeks in 17-year-old Christopher Ward, of Buckden, Huntingdonshire. He came to the "tech. school" after Christmas from Huntingdon Grammar School. He is keenly interested in his spare time in flying model gliders.

His own with a span of 5½ feet, he built himself. In the middle of the Hatfield works is an old wooden hut, the original office of the de Havilland Aircraft Company when it was begun nearly 34 years ago.

Geoffrey de Havilland, Frank Healey, Charles Walker, Wilfred Nixon, Francis St. Barbe and several others had all been employees of the Alroco concern, which built the 1914-18 war aeroplanes designed by de Havilland. In 1920 Alroco came to an end—for want of work. Geoffrey de Havilland gathered his friends together. Healey had helped him to build his first aeroplane in 1903 and started on his own.

The worldwide D.H. enterprise was born at Stag Lane, Hendon—with less than 2,000 in the bank.

Today Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, now 71, is still technical director, and a designer. Mr Healey, 67, is the chairman, and Mr Walker, the chief engineer at 76. Mr Nixon, 61, is managing director; Mr St. Barbe, 60, the sales director.

Factories

The organisation, they tell us, covers a number of factories in Britain employing in all 30,000 people. There are also

factories in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa.

The plant near Chester turns out one aeroplane every two hours.

At Hatfield, Comets are the only aeroplanes produced. But all the experimental design and research work is done there.

The new Comet III's, which will carry more passengers farther and faster than the existing Comet I's, are rapidly taking shape. Some are already being test flown, and BOAC should soon be getting first deliveries.

In secret the first Comet III, an even more advanced airliner, has been built.

Another "hush-hush" item in the D.H. programme is the new Gyron jet engine, now being tested. This is one of the most powerful in the world, and is intended for future faster-than-sound fighters. It may also be used in yet-to-be-designed airliners.

Working on Comet wing rib construction, I found Mr Herbert Hoigate, of Hatfield, 44 years old, and now in his 17th year at the factory.

Originally, he was a cabinet-maker. He told me: "When I first came, we were making wooden aeroplanes."

Making Comets is a man's job, but looking after the files in the Comet assembly shop is Miss Edith Haycock, of St. Albans, 26-year-old red-head and "keep fit" fan. Her fiancé, Fred Easterbrook—"We're getting married in about a year's time"—is in the flight test department. He helps to get the Comets ready for their air tests.

Props, too

Keeping the inspection records of each Comet is 29-year-old Sam Haslett, of Potters Bar—originally from Limerick, Northern Ireland. Sam is a wing-forward of the Hertfordshire country rugby football side who meet Gloucestershire in the quarter-finals on Thursday.

The jet age is firmly established, but de Havilland's have by no means finished with propellers. Twelve-thousand D.H. propellers are now in use and plenty more are being made.

"Prop" design, testing and overhaul is done at Hatfield, and in the overhaul shop Mr Charles Roberts, of Neasden, was at work on the pitch-change assembly of the 10ft diameter four-bladed propeller of an Ambassador airliner. He has been at the Hatfield works for 10 years, and touches nothing else but propellers.

But one work now being done by the D.H. Propeller company has no relation to "props." It is secret, and concerns guided missiles.

Footnote.—Leaving the technical school we passed a model pig farm. Believe it or not they are de Havilland pigs.

"We farm quite a bit of the country around the airfield," said my guide. "The farmers said my guide. 'The farmers said the noise of the jets is good for hens; it produces more eggs.'"

Industries that Build Britain's Future

by

JAMES STUART



CHRISTOPHER WARD, 17, Aircraft technician of the future.



Sam Haslett, wing forward of the Hertfordshire Rugby XV, looks after the inspection records of the Comets. Here he is checking details of a Comet undercarriage.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Maybe she just doesn't know it isn't fashionable any more to wear such a skimpy bathing-suit!"

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From Our Files 100 Years Ago

'Lynch Law'

A case of 'Lynch Law' occurred at Whampoa on Sunday last, the particulars of which, as furnished to us, are as follows:

Three of the Manilamen belonging to the Peruvian ship *Amelia*, (late *Amity*), went on board drunk and riotous, refusing to obey the Captain's orders, who thereupon—his mate being on shore—ordered them to be put in irons. The Manilamen resisted, and in the scuffle which ensued, the Captain was, it is feared, mortally wounded. The three men escaped on shore, where they tried to conceal themselves in a paddy-field, but having been traced, a party composed of Foreigners and Chinese attempted to secure them. In doing so, one American (Grey, who had his skull cleft), as was likewise one of the Manilamen. The other two were captured, taken on board the *Amelia*, and "after a consultation"—by whom we have not heard—run up to the yard-arm.

It would appear that application for assistance to capture the run-aways was in the first instance made to Commodore Ringgold and to Mr Cook, the U.S. Marshal; but it lay within the province of neither to interfere in a matter with which their countrymen had no concern, and they consequently, and very properly, returned a negative to the request. This, by the way, may afford a hint to the Attorney General of Hongkong in future to attend to his own legitimate business, and leave the official of the United States to act as their own Judge, Criminal Prosecutor, and Hangman.

A Notification dated 12th July, in the North-China Herald, informs us that:

"Mr. Vice-Consul Wade having applied for leave to resign the Vice-Consulship of Shanghai, in order that he may be enabled to accept the office of Interpreter of Chinese Customs in this Port, His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., has seen fit to accept his resignation, and to appoint Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, to discharge provisionally the Duties of Vice-Consul, until the pleasure of Her Majesty shall be known."

A MERE LAD

The appointment of such a mere lad to the onerous office of Vice-Consul, sufficiently displays the dearth of competent members in our diplomatic staff in China. Mr Lay is, we understand, a fair Chinese scholar, but it is to be feared, with scarcely sufficient experience for such a responsible situation. However, the wisest heads are not always borne on the oldest shoulders—as witness the successful management of Mr Harry Parkes at Canton.

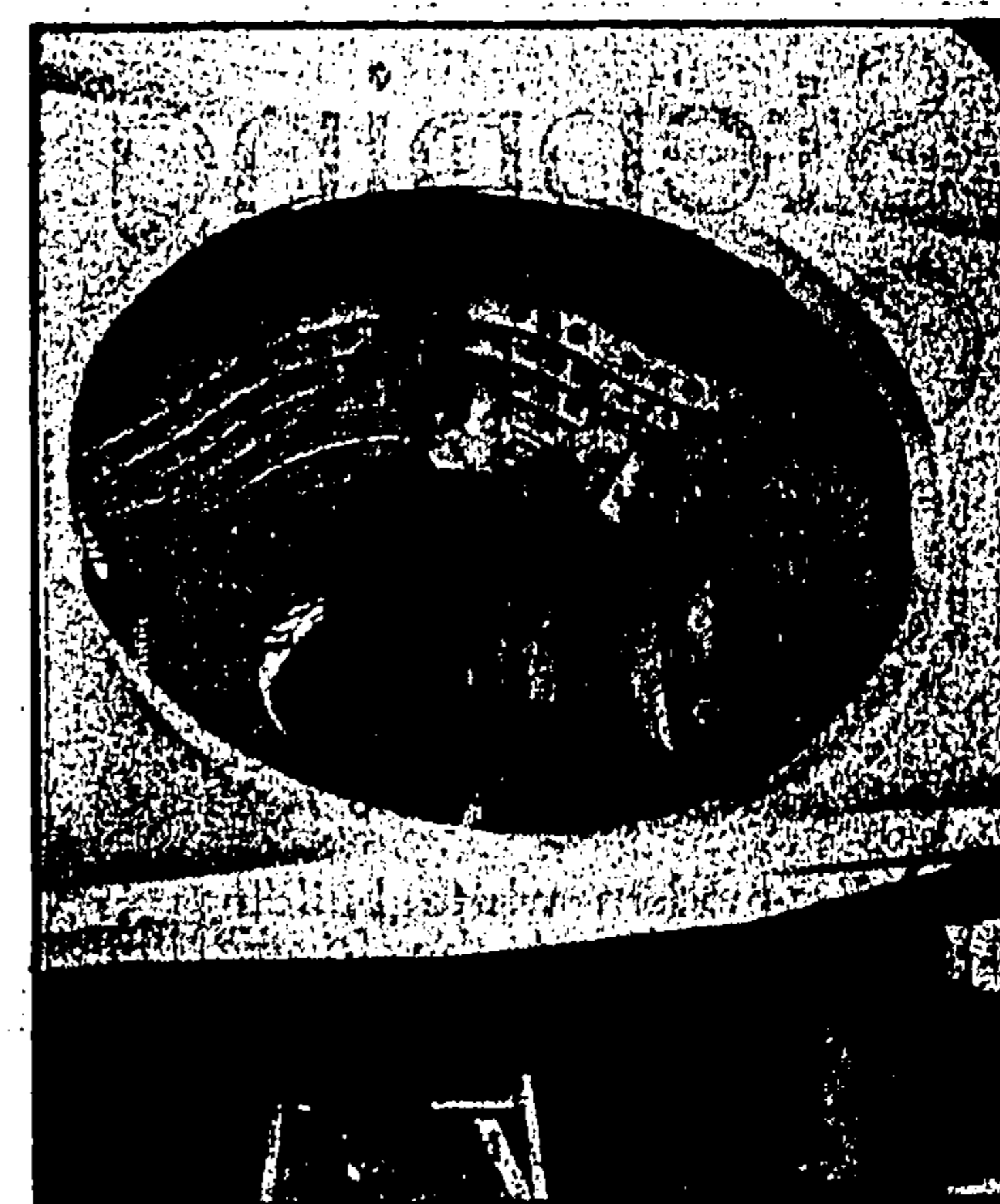
No addition

No addition intelligence has been received from Japan. The Commodore, it is now understood, will not arrive in Hongkong in some time. He has despatched a numerous party to explore the as yet almost unknown island of Formosa.

In our Gazette Supplement will be found Selling Directions, &c., for the Japanese ports thrown open to British trade, as well as for the question: At Loochoo and Hainan Islands, also copy of a "Compact" between the United States and the Kingdom of Siam, kindly sent to us by Commodore Perry, bear the marks of the (Gazette). The Japanese Government, however, has not yet decided whether to accept the terms of the Compact.



In the propeller overhaul shop Mr Charles Roberts works on the "prop" of an Ambassador airliner. The blades are protected by plastic bags.



This is where one of the Comet's four engines goes. Inside is Peter Mills, of St. Albans.



Twenty-five-year-old Miss Edith Haycock is the progress clerk who looks after the files in the Comet assembly shop. She is collecting details from Mr. Harry Surridge. Next year Miss Haycock is to marry a man in the flight test section.



All work in the Hatfield works of the D.H. organisation is done in secret. The new Comet III is being built in the Hatfield works.